THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1925.

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GREEN TEA

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W. C. REID,
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BELLEVILLE, ONT.
15tf

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, at call of the Warden, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1925
at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Mar. 18th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated March 2nd, 1925.

DOXSEE & CO.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING

TUESDAY, MARCH 17TH
AND FOLLOWING DAYS

FASCINATING NEW HATS

Gay with the spirit of Spring.
The Small Hat is still
The Smart Hat

but individuality is emphasized in our collection of this year.

There are enough models among the small hats for every woman, to suit her type.

New Rust shades, Violet, Crabapple, Thistlebloom, Greens, and of course Brown and Sand shades.

The Leading Millinery House

Your Spring Suit

Made-to-Order

Your
Favorite Fabric
Individually
Tailored

$22.50, $25, $30, $35

W.W.ADAMS
Men's and Boys' Wear
Newburgh, - Ont.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

Surveying and Engineering

T. H. WIGGINS, O.L.S.

Ontario Land Surveyor,
Municipal Engineering,
Drainage Engineering,
Subdivisions, Plans, Etc.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Phone 385. Box 139.
15tf

$5.00 REWARD.

To any person giving information leading to the recovery of small fox hound, last south of Napanee, Feb. 14th. Stands about 16 or 17 inches high, black on back and sides, light tan on legs and under part of body. Some white paws, white on throat and breast, grayish white around nose. Finder please notify F. W. BARRETT, Chief Constable, Napanee. 15-ap

MAID WANTED — Good wages for a capable maid. Apply MRS. G. W. GIBBARD. 15-b

TO RENT — Desirable frame house, all conveniences, on Richard street. Apply A. S. KIMMERLY.

WANTED—At once, Alsike seed in quantities. Highest market price paid. Bring in a sample. GEO. E. WINTER, Dundas St.

FOR SALE—Lime kiln and stone quarries on Robbin's Hill. Apply to MRS. P. BERGEN, Napanee, Ont., R. R. No. 2, or phone 135, ring 21. 13-dp

FOR SALE—Baby grand roadster in first class condition. Apply to J. J. DOYLE, Camden East, Executor for the late Father McCarthy. 15-cp

FOR SALE—5 passenger Velie touring car, recently overhauled and in first class condition in every way. Apply MRS. P. CARR, or phone 305, Napanee. 15-bp

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. J. B. NERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Desirable frame residence on John street, residence of the late Mrs. J. T. Grange. Furnace, water, electric light. Apply to RALPH E. SEXSMITH, Bath, Ont. 9-tf

SEED OATS AND SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—White blossom Sweet Clover, $6.50 per bushel. Banner Oats, grown from No. 1 registered seed, 80c. O.A.C. No. 72, winner in field crop competition, 75c., Improved Ligowa, 70c. per bus. All well cleaned and free from foul seed. W. G. SCHELL, Phone 153, ring 22, R. R. 2, Bath, Ont. 14-b

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

If you want the best services and prices, get in touch with an experienced auctioneer. For terms apply to L. S. Weaver, Stirling, Phone 81 r 1-3, or L. F. Bogart, Carson Block, Napanee, Phone 372, House 240. 52-tf

WOMEN AND MEN RAISING MINK WITH PROFIT

Mink for scarce, expensive; splendid opportunity to make money. Great pets, easily raised, backyard or farm, running water unnecessary. Cheap, immense pens, fed two ounces ordinary food once daily. Families 2-8, figure profits from ten females. Booklet for beginners on buying stock, building pens, feeding, breeding, care and management. Price 25c. MacLAREN, Box 633, Ottawa, Canada.

Mureseo.

The popular wall finish may be used over wall paper most satisfactorily.

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Picture Framing.

We are now ready to frame your pictures in best style, at our new Picture Framing Rooms over **Madole's Hardware Store.** All new mouldings, best machinery obtainable, 25 years practical experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don't mistake the place.

A. E. PAUL.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Despite the prospects for continued deficits in provincial financial affairs, Budget discussions in the Ontario Legislature are to be cut shorter this year than on any previous year in the annals of the province. Commencing March 5th with the address of Hon. Mr. Raney, the wind-up is heralded for March 17, less than a week's consideration to be given to the problem of Ontario financial affairs involving millions of dollars which are at the root of Ontario's heavy burden of taxation.

For the first time in some years at least, the demand has emanated from the Legislature for a thorough consideration of the whole field of taxation in Ontario with a view to systematic readjustments. Speaking on the Budget, H. Fisher, K.C., Liberal member for West Ottawa, declared that for years imposts had been imposed without any thought of effects upon industry in Ontario, and consideration given only to the availability of the money it was proposed to collect.

Ontario public men repeatedly found industries locating in Quebec which might reasonably be expected to build up their institutions in Ontario, and in the bit and miss policy of taxation in vogue in Ontario, Mr. Fisher thought there might be found a reason for this economic loss to the province.

Although Provincial Treasurer Price estimated the per capita debt at only $39.50 per person in Ontario, it has been worshipped by other statisians as vastly greater than this figure. And without any reductions in the present likelihood of taxes the citizens of Ontario must continue to contribute year in and year out a mighty big portion of their net earnings to provincial coffers. It is toward some relief in these quarters that Liberals in the Legislature are bending their efforts in their calls for an overhauling of the tax system.

Nobody in the Legislature, perhaps, took the Premier very seriously when he accused the prohibitionists of the crime of laying in wait for Sir William Hearst and hitting him over the head with a blue-jack, but it remained for the veteran of the Legislature, Sam Clarke, Liberal member for West Northumberland, to publicly puncture the bubble which the Prime Minister had created.

"Hot," said Mr. Clarke, according to reports, in dealing with the Premier's statements on this subject. "It was the Liberal party who laid the black jack in the head of Sir William Hearst." He went on to remind the House that Toronto had returned five Liberals in the 1919 election—an unprecedented political upheaval—and Hamilton and London, solidly Conservative after the 1923 election, had not a Conservative in 1919. What exactly, he asked Mr. Clarke, would Ontario prohibitionists have of deliberately bringing about the downfall of Sir William.

Dairy Supplies.

Milk cans, creamers, dairy pails. Buy now while prices are lower.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

MINE RECORDS.

Canada Has Largest Amber, Mica, Plumbago and Nickel Mines.

Canada has many production records to her credit—and this is especially so in the mineral field. The world's largest amber, mica, plumbago, nickel, asbestos and other mines are situated in Canada, and during the war many other minerals were in such great demand that individual mines overcame all handicaps and set the scene for another promptness that was of very material help in providing war materials. One of these latter minerals was molybdenum, or, more correctly, molybdenum. The metal, molybdenum, finds its greatest use as an alloy for steel, which it strengthens and toughens, rendering the steel required. In electrical walk molybdenum replaces platinum to a large extent at a greatly reduced cost. It is extensively used in radio work.

Before the war there was practically no production of molybdenite in Canada, and the few ounces or tons of ore taken out on possibly two occasions. A few promising deposits and numerous occurrences of the mineral were already known, and the war demand led to the active development of the better known of these and the systematic prospecting of numerous occurrences in the district. The close of the war quickly cut off the market that had been developed and left large supplies of the material on the hands of producers, miners and consumers in England and prices at once declined and Canadian production ceased.

In the peak year of 1918, Canada became the second largest producer of molybdenite. Most of the output came from a deposit near Quyon, on the Ottawa river in Quebec, about 30 miles west of Ottawa. This mine for some time was the world's largest producer of the metal, and many experiments have been made in the making and testing of commercial molybdenum steels. These have proved the value of low molybdenum alloy steels, a fraction of one per cent. of the metal being used for structural and engineering purposes where great stresses and strains are encountered.

The export demand for molybdenum is reported to have improved to such an extent as to warrant the reopening of the Quyon mine. The increasing number of commercial uses being found for molybdenum as a result of research and investigation may be expected to create a greater demand for the metal and a more general mining of molybdenite throughout Canada to meet the demand.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
March 16th, 1925

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Ming presiding.

Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors Roy, Dunbar, Simpson, Jewell, Howitt, MacGregor.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the District Manager of the Bell Telephone Co., complaining of interruption of their long distance service by reason of the trees leading from the central office to the easterly limits and asked permission to do some trimming to remedy this trouble.

Referred to the Streets Committee with power to act.

Captain Thomas of the local corps of the Salvation Army requested permission to hold a Tag Day on Saturday, May 2nd, for money so collected to be used for Army purposes.

Request granted.

The Finance Committee reported the auditors' report as correct and recommended its adoption, also that the salary of the auditor be paid.

Report adopted.

The question of the Ladies' Musical and Literary Club having the use of the town hall for practice for a play, to be produced in the near future, was referred to the Property Committee with power to fix a fee.

Coun. Jewell reported that the Town Property Committee had donated to the Napanee Citizens Band the sum of $55.00 for the purchase of instruments.

Report adopted.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

J. G. Loucks	8 1 00
The Fair	4 45
F. E. VanLuven	14 75
C. A. Anderson	50
Madole Hardware Co.	1 60

The usual accounts of the Hydro Electric Commission were referred to the Town Clerk; also an account from Boyle & Son, $84.84, referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Dunbar, that this Council express to Dr. Norden of the Canadian Club, the thanks of the council for the kind invitation which enabled them to join with the Canadian Club in a very pleasant luncheon and educational address following, by Sir Geo. E. Foster.—Carried.

On motion of Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Jewell, a resolution of appreciation will be drawn up and furnished to the Board of Education, commending the extraordinary successful showing of the principal, Dr. Norden, in the beneficial sports exercise as conducted along with the regular educational studies of the public schools.

The question of discussing the request from the Board of Education for the sum of $57,530.00 for the cost of certain permanent improvements to the Collegiate Institute was taken up and discussed. Several members of the Board of Education were present and addressed the council concerning the proposed addition to the Collegiate Institute.

Moved by Coun. MacGregor, seconded by Coun. Howitt, that a By-law be prepared for the purpose of raising the sum of not more than $60,000 for permanent improvements to the Collegiate Institute pursuant to the request of the Board of Education, said sum to be raised by way of debentures of the Town of Napanee, issued as Serials, covering a period of 30 years, said debentures to bear interest at a rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. Said by-law to be considered by the council after the Board has completed its plans and specifications and has called for, received and has considered the tenders for the permanent improvements to be made.

Motion carried on the following division:

Yeas—MacGregor, Jewell, Dunbar, Howitt, Graham, Simpson, Ming—7.

Nays—Roy—1.

Mr. Dunkley, representing the Municipal Road Spraying and Oiling Co., addressed the Council in reference to street oiling. The town would require about 24,000 gallons of oil and he was prepared to submit a price to-night if the council so wished.

Moved by Reeve Graham, seconded by Coun. Roy, that Mr. Dunkley be asked to submit a price on road oil requirements on streets of Napanee and that the matter of street oiling be left in the hands of the Streets Committee with power to act.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Roy, that a By-law be prepared and presented to council providing for the borrowing from the Bank of Montreal a sum not exceeding $60,000, from time to time, as is needed to meet current expenses.—Carried.

Why They Laughed.

One story Lord Birkenhead should tell in his book—if he ever writes it!—concerns the KC. who at a dinner told of his first case—how he had succeeded in getting an acquittal for a member of a good family who was undoubtedly a rascal.

After dinner a well-known City chancelor arrived. The host presented the K.C. to him. "Now, I know our friend," the City man said; "as a matter of fact I gave him his start in life. I was his first client." And he wondered why the guests laughed so much.

Christmas are very fond of tea, to get which they will travel hundreds of miles.

NOMINATED AS CANDIDATE

E. J. SEXSMITH, M. P. RECEIVES UNANIMOUS VOTE.

At the Progressive Convention held in Picton on Saturday for the purpose of selecting a candidate in the next Dominion election, Mr. E. J. Sexsmith, M. P., for Lennox and Addington, was unanimously tendered the nomination for the new Lennox-Prince Edward riding. The meeting was thoroughly representative of the riding and the feeling of the meeting was that Mr. Sexsmith would have no trouble in winning the election for the Progressive party. Mr. Sexsmith accepted the nomination in a splendid speech setting forth his adherence to the principles which have hitherto guided him in his parliamentary work.

A splendid representation from Lennox were in Picton for the meeting on Saturday.

LADIES' MUCICAL CLUB.

The Napanee Musical and Literary Club held its third meeting of the season on Tuesday, March 10th, in the Town Hall. The programme consisted almost entirely of concert numbers. The numbers were well-chosen and the parts in each case skilfully blended, a result which is attained only by careful practice. It is to be regretted that the artists who had taken so much trouble to ensure a good programme were not rewarded by a larger attendance.

The programme is given below:

I.—"Dream Waltz," from tales of Hoffmann—Miss Scott's Studio Orchestra.

II. Quartette—(a "Hark, Hark, the Lark" Schubert; (b) "I Would That my Love," Mendelssohn—Mesdames Herrington, Powell, Elliott, Miss Hilda McGreer.

III. Piano—"Country Gardens," Percy Grainger—Miss Helen Hull.

IV. Duet—"Gently Blows the Breeze," Glover—Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. Valkman.

V. Quartette—"Give a Man a Horse," O'Hara.—Messrs. Labelle, Waite, Shannon, Vandervoort.

VI. Piano Duet—"Gavotte" Scharwenka—Mrs. Black, Mrs. Seymour.

VII. Lut—"Venetian Song," Tosti —Mrs. Sneath, Mrs. Robinson.

VIII. Reading—"The Highway Man," Moyes—Mrs. Katherine Powell.

IX. Trio—"Drowsily Come the Sheep," Eckardt—Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. Valkman, Miss Sexsmith.

X. Piano Duet—Selections from "Il Trovatore"—Miss Hawley, Miss Katherine Henderson.

Accompanists—Mrs. Black, Prof. Field.

The next practice for the opera "Iolanthe," will be in the Town Hall, Thursday evening at 8 p.m.

TAMWORTH.

Archie Weller, Vancouver, visited his parents for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Weller.

Mrs. Hughes, Croydon, died Sunday, funral was held Tuesday afternoon at Mr. Clark preached the sermon.

Claude Williams, Arden, has sold his farm and moved to Tamworth and wil lhelp in the butter factory in the coming spring.

Harry Williams has been very busy canvassing for the Bowes Butter Co.

H. E. Thornton spent the past week-end visiting friends at Campbellford and Belleville.

Mr. Hunter has bought his home back again and intends to live in Tamworth for a while longer.

Sleighing is gone. Sugar making has begun.

The Milligan and Kimmett Mills have started to saw lumber at their timber limits.

ELINTON.

On March 3rd, sadness befell the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stone, when the angels of God called away their dear little daughter, Opal Luverne. All her life she had been ailing and delicate, but nevertheless she had won a host of friends who extended their sympathy unselfishly at this trying time.

Many relatives and friends gathered to pay their last respects to the departed. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Beck, pastor of the Methodist church. A touching incident of the funeral was displayed by the fellowship who marched as a body in the funeral procession under the direction of Miss Gallinger and Mr. Ashley. At the close of the burial service at the grave the children marched around and each dropped a sprig of cedar to show their bond of fellowship.

The deceased leaves to mourn her loss, her father and mother and one sister, Kathleen, also a host of local friends and relatives.

Oh! God most merciful and true,
Too kind to ever be untrue.
Thou gave'st our little girl.

Thou gave'st and Thou has'ta'en away.
The one we loved so well.
The little sufferer has gone
Up there with Thee to dwell.

The doctor worked with skill and care,
We worked both night and day;
But angels came the third of March,
And bore her soul away.

Oh, Opal, how we miss you here,
Oh, how we miss your care;
Oh, help us Lord that we may live
To meet you over there.

MOUNT SINAI CHAPTER ROYAL ARCH MASONS HEAR HISTORY ADDRESS

The members of Mount Sinai Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Napanee, had as their guest last Wednesday evening Mr. Harry Linney, of Bracebridge, who gave a talk on "History of Freemasonry," which proved most interesting and instructive, and was deeply appreciated by the brethren. The address was illustrated by some sixty lantern slides.

Mr. Linney's reference to the last fifty years of Masonry in Ontario included many names associated with the craft and with the early days in these districts, men who distinguished themselves while here and many of whom are receiving recognition elsewhere.

Bro. Linney reviewed the history of Masonry since its introduction in Canada in 1749, when a Lodge of Free Masons was instituted at Halifax, with Erasmus James Phillips as the first Master. Two years later, at the ancient city of Quebec, on Nov. 28th, 1759, which was as soon as possible after the surrender of the city to his British Majesty's arms, "the Master and Wardens of the 47th Regiment, 221 in number, 218 in the 48th Regiment, 235 in the 15th Regiment, Dispensation 195 in the Artillery, all the Registry of Ireland, and No. 1 of Louisbourg warrant, met in form, and Bro. John Price Guinness was elected Master, the 47th Regiment, was unanimously added to the great satisfaction of the whole fraternity, proclaimed Grand Master, being properly installed in the chair, he chose Bro. Augustus Span, Captain in the 48th Regiment, Deputy, who was thereupon proclaimed as such, and Bros. Hungerford and Hamilton were chosen Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, and Bro. Paxton Grand Secretary."

Thus was laid the foundation of the first Grand Masonic Lodge in Canada. From these military lodges Masonry gradually began to take spread over the frontier of Canada westward as far as Detroit, and in 1800 at Detroit and vicinity, then British, a number of Lodge were obedient to the Grand Lodge of Lower Canada.

In 1792 the Grand Lodge of Upper Canada was established with R. W. Bro. William Jarvis as Provincial Grand Master. He issued many warrants for Lodges in various parts of the jurisdiction. In 1797 the provincial capital was removed to York (Toronto) and the brethren at Niagara, with the assistance of R. W. Bro. Jarvis, organized a Lodge in the militia, carried on largely without Jarvis. Robert Kerr was Deputy Grand Master and enjoyed the unqualified confidence of the Niagara brethren. "Legislative records show that William Jarvis was a busy man in Government affairs, spent most of his time traversing what are now the frontier counties of the province, there receiving their first settlers, with Governor Simcoe, and was the first of three Provincial Secretaries to occupy the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Upper Canada in this jurisdiction, the latter being M. W. Bro. Sir J. M. Gibson, one hundred years later and M. W. Bro. W. J. McPherson in 1913," remarked Bro. Linney.

Finally in 1822 the Grand Lodge of England authorized H. R. H. Duke Simcoe MacGillivray to proceed to Canada, reorganize the Craft, and unite the Craftsmen of the province. This great work he accomplished, and the result was the opening of a Provincial Grand Lodge at York on October 14th, 1822. This was the second Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada.

This Grand Lodge under McGillivray (an important official in the North West Fur Trading Co.) with the powerful aid of R. W. Bro. James Fitzgibbon, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master met regularly from 1822 to 1830, when meeting this period did effective work. Of Fitzgibbon it has been said that no man merits more in connection with Canadian Masonry. He having brought ability and untiring effort to the office.

R. W. Bro. Sir Allan Napier McNabb, a well-known Canadian statesman, received the appointment of Grand Master of Canada, Scotch and English Grand Lodge bodies in 1842 and 1844, respectively. Shortly after this the reign of Masonry in Upper Canada began. The third Provincial Grand Lodge was established and flourished, Sir Allan at its head, who owed much to Bro. Thos. G. Ridout and Bro. Francis Richardson; the former was the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and the latter Provincial Grand Secretary. Under Sir Allan's rule and with the assistance of these two active workers, Masonry made progress. In October, 1855, the Grand Lodge of Canada was established with M. W. Bro. William Mercer Wilson as the first Grand Master. The date is a memorable one. Representatives of 41 Lodges assembled in the Masonic Hall in Hamilton. Some of these were from Lodges that had been under the sway of the G. L. of England, some from Lodges in Canada warranted by the G. L. of Ireland and Scotland. This G. L. under Wilson was made up of Lodges in both Upper and Lower Canada. Rival to this was the ancient G. L. of U. Canada formed in 1857 and composed of 47 Lodges, all in Upper Canada with McNabb at its head.

On July 14, 1858, the third annual communication of the G.L. of Canada was held in Toronto, and it was at this meeting that a union was formed between the G. L. of Canada and the G. L. of Upper Canada, the latter body dissolving and the union declared perfected. The united body was proclaimed as the G. L. of F. and A.M. of C., with Wilson as G. M. and Didorl as D. G. M. Others who were prominent in Masonry prior to 1855 were the John H. Dunn, Grand Treas.; John Ridge, D. Phelps and G. Danby.

Perhaps of these men, together with the first meeting places, warrants, reports, minutes and other interesting documents were thrown on a screen the warrant of authority to Wm. Jarvis, as P. G. M. from the G. L. of England and also the certificate of Select Lodge No. 0, being particularly interesting.

The history of Masonry was then traced from the formation of the G. L. of C. in 1855, the same being fully illustrated, historical tables being made interesting and digestable in this way.

Bro. Linney's history goes back hundreds of years and is said to be as complete as any record in existence.

Bro. Rupert Taylor, First Principal, was in the chair.

MARLBANK.

A number of farmers around here have tapped and sap is running very good.

Mrs. Dafoe, who has been ill all winter, passed peacefully away on Tuesday. The family have our sympathy of the whole community.

Mr. Glen Hawley, while working the woods on Monday last, had the misfortune to break his arm.

Miss Edna Wells spent last week-end with her friends at Moscow.

Miss McGray and Miss Buchanan spent Saturday last in Kingston.

Miss Anna Wiseman, of Enterprise, spent Sunday last with her friend, Miss Allen.

Miss Anna Allen entertained her many little friends on Tuesday afternoon, it being her sixth birthday.

Miss Marion Turkington spent Sunday last with her grandmother.

Miss Mary Williams, of Beaver Lake, was the guest of Miss Edna Allen for a few days.

Miss Agnes Meighar has returned to Oshawa after spending some time with her mother.

Mrs. Murni Marlin and wee daughter, of Tamworth, spent a few days here with her parents.

CROYDON.

Mrs. James Hughes, formerly of Selby, died at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Hughes, on Sunday morning, after but three weeks' illness. The funeral was held in the Methodist church on Tuesday afternoon, after which the remains were conveyed to Centreville vault to await interment in the spring.

A few of the farmers here have tapped trees but as yet have had very little sap.

Laughlin Campbell sold his house in Tamworth back to Mr. Hunter and bought a house in Centreville from Mrs. Mather.

George Barrager has moved to Mr. Hunter's farm and David Barrager is moving into Mr. Farm formerly occupied by George Barrager.

Daniel McGregor and mother hand Sunday dinner with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Close.

Mrs. H. King has returned home after visiting friends at Sharpe's Corners and Napanee.

Miss Mabel Lewis spent the week-end at Miss Helen Close.

Misses Agnes and Celia Nolan spent a pleasant evening Tuesday with Miss Leslie Kellar.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Close visited at Rufus Lewis,' Hinch, on Sunday last.

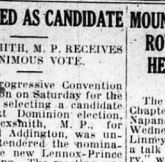
Mrs. Edward Bradshaw, Tamworth, is spending a few days with Mrs. George Barrager.

Mr. and Mrs. George Black visited at W. B. Close's recently.

The many friends of Mrs. Wright are sorry to hear she is very ill.

Little Annie Dwyre, Camden East, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nolan.

Perry Armstrong was renewing old acquaintances around Croydon on Tuesday evening.



MR. HARRY LINNEY,
of Bracebridge

A prominent Mason in Northern Ontario, who addressed the local Craftsmen last Wednesday night.

ON PARLIAMENT HILL

BY A MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENTARY PRESS GALERY

Ottawa, March 7, 1925.—Clearly demonstrating the existence of a North Atlantic Shipping combine whose operations are resulting in serious freight rates and passenger rate discrimination against Canadian trade and Canadian ports as compared with the most every other nation, Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on Tuesday last, introduced in the House of Commons the much-heralded plan to control and reduce ocean freight rates by paying a cash consideration to any English shipping firm headed by Sir William Peterson. Mr. Low's speech in exposition of that scheme and the lively debate which followed were the features of an otherwise dull week in Parliament.

Proper emphasis was laid by the minister on the fact that the plan had its foundation in the report of the special committee on Agricultural conditions which two sessions ago, under the chairmanship of Andrew R. McMaster (Brome, Quebec), made a unanimous report to parliament showing that a combine existed, and that it was doing grave injury to Canadian trade. He also stressed the fact that, while it secured abundant evidence on this combine, from the Canadian end, the report recently tabled in the House of Commons, and from the hand of W. T. R. Preston was largely supplementary to the Committee's report by adding the ifs evidence that gathered by Mr. Preston in Great Britain and Europe.

CONSERVATIVES CRITICAL OF PRESTON REPORT

Conservative opposition to the government's plan, as expressed by Hon. R. H. Stevens, (Centre Vancouver), and previously by Donald Sutherland, was not so much aimed at the issue of the existence of a combine as at the authorship of the Preston report. Mr. Low pointed out that denunciation of Mr. Preston was not effective criticism of the plan. The Government was not concerned with the report's authorship, but rather with the report's contents which showed conclusively that exorbitant freight rates were being charged against Canadian shippers, as compared with South Africa and other shipping points in the British Empire, and the urgency of taking some vigorous steps to remedy an intolerable situation.

Mr. Low also told the House that the Conservatives themselves when in power took action to meet certain the facts with regard to the control of ocean freight rates and both Sir Henry Drayton and Sir George Foster, who headed commissions of enquiry reported to Parliament the extent to which the North Atlantic Conference militated against Canadian interests. Having shown the seriousness of the evil Mr. Low left the details of the plan to remedy that evil for open consideration by other speakers and asked or proposed that a special committee of the House be named to deal with this whole question. This coming week may see the conclusion of the preliminary discussion on this subject and its reference to the committee.

COMBINE HAS EFFECTIVE LOBBY

Before that special committee the members of the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, most of whom have their offices in Montreal, will not only be given an opportunity but will be requested to state fully their objections to the plan, and also to back up with facts and figures, if possible, their challenges to the assertions contained in the Preston report. As this is the principal piece of Government legislation to be dealt with this session the progress of the scheme in committee will be watched with deep interest throughout the country. Ever since its announcement a short time ago a vigorous "lobby" against the plan has been conducted, and this fact was pointed to last Friday by Hon. James A. Robb, Acting Minister of Finance, as the best proof of its effectiveness.

PROGRESSIVES WAITING FOR EVIDENCE

Outside the Conservative ranks the objections taken to the plan are few other than that it involve the subsidizing of a fleet of vessels to complete with the ships of the North Atlantic Conference. Many in the House dislike the idea of a subsidy, and some Progressives have openly stated that they would oppose the principle or introduction of the principle of a subsidy. On the whole, the Progressives are not concerning their views of the plan until there is opportunity of studying the evidence to be submitted to the special committee. The result of the latter's efforts result in firmly establishing the accuracy of the facts and figures contained in both the Preston report and the report of the Special Committee two sessions ago, then they will support the Government to the hilt. In fact, the Progressive members of the McMaster Committee were most active in trying to get evidence from the steamship people when that committee was functioning, and are very anxious that the plan be made to work so that the marketing of their wheat and cattle in the European centres may be made less costly.

CURBING THE HAND-BOOK MEN

Some clever skirmishing for position marked the debate on Monday following the motion of V. C. Good, Progressive member for Brant, that public gambling at racetracks be abolished. After he had presented his case in support of his resolution Fred Stork, Liberal member for Skeena, B. C., moved an amendment aiming at the prohibition of the hand-book business which, as a matter of fact, thrives best when the races are farthest away from the scene of the betting. Contending that the subject matter of the Stork amendment was not revelant to the subject matter of his own resolution, Mr. Good appealed to the Chair against permitting that amendment. The Chair, occupied at the time by Deputy-Speaker G. H. Gordon, of Peterboro, ruled that the amendment was in order and, on the Chair's ruling being challenged, a vote of the House was taken which resulted in sustaining the Chair. Then later came an amendment to the amendment by A. W. Neill, member for Comox-Alberni, calling for the prohibition of pari-mutuels at Canadian racetracks. Late in the evening the House voted on the Neill subamendment which was defeated by a poll of 97 to 86. Then the Stork amendment was carried by a vote of 108 to 74. Following this vote, J. L. Brown, Progressive member for Lisgar moved another amendment to the Stork motion and aimed to prohibit gambling not only at race tracks but also outside of race tracks. This was voted down by a poll of 92 to 77. The net result of the motions and amendments and the voting thereon was that the House approved of the legislation.....introduced two years ago by Sir Lomer Gouin, then Minister of Justice, to amend the Criminal Code with a view to curb, if not eliminate the hand book business. That legislation was rejected by the Senate and a few days ago Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, announced his intention of reintroducing at an early date, the same Criminal Code amendment.'

RUM-RUNNING TREATY RATIFIED

General approval of the Dominion Government's efforts to cooperate with the United States Government in curbing the growing evil of smuggling across the border—especially liquor and narcotics—was evident on Tuesday when the Prime Minister submitted to the House his resolution providing for the ratification by the Canadian Parliament of the promised treaty between the two countries which has already been ratified by the United States Congress. The treaty will be in force for one year, according to the Prime Minister, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice. It will become effective ten days after it has been ratified by the Canadian Parliament and after the exchange of ratifications between the two governments. By providing for close co-operation between the officials of the two countries it will make much easier the suppression of the smuggling of liquor, of narcotics and of merchandize across the international border, and will be a long step towards putting a stop to the degration of "ports" or towns along the Canadian shores of the Great Lakes that have been made the base of operations for rum-runners, and also towards removing the causes for irritation between the two countries in this matter.

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SOME OF THE BEST ROSES

(Experimental Farms Note)

The Hybrid Tea class of Roses are now the most popular and are the most satisfactory for the majority of gardens in that they give more continuance of bloom than any other class. The Perpetuinas would come under the same heading as the differences between the two are not easy to determine, except by an expert. They do well under the same conditions and need about the same protection in the winter in the border sections of the country.

Betty is one of the hardiest of the H. T. roses of medium growth, colour coppery rose outside and blush inside.

Caroline Testout a beautiful shade of pink, but not always a good shape.

Constance, one of the best yellow roses, buds orange but paler on opening.

Edel and Edith Cavell are two new cream roses, a colour that is not common, so that they are particularly welcome.

General MacArthur, G. C. Waud, Gruss and Teplitz are three red roses varying considerably in shade and habit. The last named lacks form, but for its colour and general beauty as a plant, it should be in every garden. It is a constant bloomer throughout the season.

Independence Day is a beautiful shade of flame colour. The shape is good and it is delicately scented.

Isobel a beautiful single rose of carmine salmon with a yellow base.

Jean G. N. Forrestier, Mrs. B. J. Walker, and the Queen Alexandra are three strong growing roses with brilliant coloured flowers. The mixture of red and yellow what is in them is difficult to describe, but very effective in the garden.

Lady Pirrie, Los Angeles and Ophelia are beautiful apricot shades and have good form and beautiful buds and are particularly effective as cut flowers.

Lady Ashtown, La Tosca and Mrs. Aaron Ward are pink and all beautiful. The two first are old favorites and excellent garden roses. La Tosca being more vigorous of the two. Mrs. H. Morse is a newer variety of deep rose colour which is fast gaining favor with those who are a cut flower and a bedding rose in spite of the fact that in some localities it is subject to mildew.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet the beautiful new yellow rose that is so popular with florists grows well in the garden but does not give so many blooms as some other varities.

Mrs. Aaron Ward and Mme. Ravary are two old favorites of delightful yellow shades in the bud. They are dwarf growers but very floriferous.

The list could be continued endlessly, but these few varities would make a good start for a beautiful Rose Garden.

ISABELLA PRESTON,
Specialist in Ornamental Gardening.

Women and Wine.

The old lady entered the room where her husband lay on his bed of sickness, trembling with suppressed wrath and indignation.

"It all comes of being so poor!" she exclaimed angrily.

"What is the matter?" asked the old man.

"Why," she continued, "I just went into the vicarage to tell them you wasn't any better, and they wanted me to bring you a bottle of wine."

"Have you brought it?" asked the sick man eagerly.

"No; not me, indeed!" replied the old lady. "I heard the vicar's wife say that it had been in the cellar since 1900, and when she offered it to me I just walked off without a word. I'm sure we didn't want the nasty stale stuff!"

For Umbrella Protection.

A well-known business man had a bad habit of losing umbrellas, and as they were usually expensive ones, he bit upon the happy idea of having his telephone number engraved on the handle. Since then he lost his umbrella half a dozen times, but owing to the telephone number he has always recovered it. The finder does not have to send it back; he rings up the number and the owner gladly calls for it. If the finder is dishonest he will not feel comfortable with that tell-tale number, and if he himself loses it, as ten to one he will, a more honest person will eventually inform the original owner. The latter, of course, will know nothing of the umbrella's adventures. If only the umbrella could talk!

Surveying Land.

The art of land surveying owes its origin to fact that the Egyptians were unable to keep permanent measments on land which was overflowed every year by the Nile. Under such circumstances it became necessary to have some means of reidentifying the various pieces of land. The instruments and mathematical methods of astronomy, with suitable modifications, were used by the Egyptians for land surveying.

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PRISONERS' DEPENDENTS

Social Service Council of Canada

"She was the keeper of a common bawdy house. Yes, and arraigned in court on the charge. But will any man or woman here stand up and say that hers was the guilt for that sordid crime?"

Rev. Neil McLauchlan speaking before the Annual Social Service Council Convention in Hamilton on the necessity of making some provision for the support of prisoners' dependents concluded his remarks with this pointed question and all the room was silent. He had been relating a touching story of hardship that had come under his own observation.

This is the story briefly:

A little over four years ago a man was sentenced to ten years imprisonment on a charge of breaking and entering. The prisoner when sentenced had a wife and six children in age from a babe up to twelve years. The wife and mother, finding her husband unable to help her in any way, tried to find support for the family by securing boarders. But unfortunately on account of her husband being in the penitentiary she could not secure a very desirable class of boarder and too many evaded payment.

This method of making a living failed, she tried other honorable methods until her health broke down. Partially recovering she started as best she could for the family during the day, and in the evening after she had put some of the children in bed, night after night she would tramp half the length of the city scrubbing offices and doing such work as she could find. Then she would tramp home, sometimes through rain and sometimes through snow, hungry and cold and sad. This unspeakable existence continued through the years. A local church was extending limited help, which was, however, utterly inadequate to meet the need.

This was a virtuous, faithful wife and mother. She did what she could to train aright her children and keep them from starvation, but the struggle was too much for her. Tempted, shadowed her, volunteered their help. The final outcome was that the home was raided and a charge of keeping a disorderly house was laid against her.

In 1921 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate and report on penitentiary conditions in Canada. Owing to, a change in government the report was finally pigeonholed, but when the public demands it will be resurrected quickly enough.

Speaking on the necessity of providing constructive work for prisoners, the report says:

"The provision of such work is not, in the opinion of the Committee sufficient. That the heaviest penalty for a crime is paid by a criminal, but by his dependents, has been chiefly emphasized before the Committee, not by philanthropists and charitable workers, but by judicial, police and penitentiary officers of long standing. Their views are based upon the unfortunate and expensive social consequences of the pauperization of decent women and children, and the destruction of the convict's sole anchor holding him to decency of conduct after discharge by his being during his term, deserted by his wife for some one better able to support her, and upon the frequent inevitability of a return to crime immediately upon his release of an ex-convict turned out into a society from which he has certainly been absent for years and perhaps for decades with five or ten dollars and a railway ticket to the place at which he was sentenced."

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ROBT. LIGHT. 46tf

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

THE FORTY DAYS AND THE ASCENSION.

Sunday, March 22.—Luke 24: 13-53.

Golden Text—Ye are witnesses of these things. (Luke 24: 48).

One overpowering impression coming from the reader of the gospel records, of the crucifixion and the resurrection of our Lord is that of the utter incredulity of His disciples. Their faith collapsed when He was arrested and led to His crucifixion; they all deserted Him and fled. When the women told the disciple of the message of the two angels at the sepulchre, "their words seemed to them as an idle tale, and they believed them not." When Christ Himself, unrecognized, appeared to two of the disciples walking from Jerusalem to Emmaus, and commented on their sadness, they explained, concerning Jesus of Nazareth who had just been crucified, "we trusted that it had been He which should have redeemed Israel." Their faith, they intimated, had been ill founded and their hopes had come to nought.

It is in this that shows how baseless are the charges, made even today by those who reject Christ, that His disciples were in collusion to spread falsely the report that their Lord was risen from the dead. One of the convincing, historical evidences of the resurrection is the fact that the disciples were forced to believe it in spite of their reluctance and unbelief. It came as a surprise to everyone.

This carries a practical lesson to us today, on the importance of reading God's Word with a really open heart and believing mind. To the two disciples on the way to Emmaus, after listening patiently to their tale of grief and disappointment and unbelief, our Lord uttered the rebuke: "O fools (foolish ones), and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken. Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into His glory?" Beginning with Moses and all the prophets, He expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning Himself.

They had had the Old Testament Scriptures all the time, and had read them and been familiar with them, but in the time when they needed them most, they practically abandoned the Word of God. Let us not criticise them two easily; have we never done the same thing?

Christ has given us, the Holy spirit, the author of the Scriptures, to tell us supernaturally as we read just what their meaning and application is to us of today. Every time we read the Bible it may be, and it ought to be, an experience like that of the disciples for us, as we yield and listen to the Holy Spirit Himself.

Then came the wonderful moment when, at the supper table in the little home at Emmaus, the risen Lord "took bread, and blessed, and brake, and gave to them. And their eyes were opened, and they knew Him." The breaking of bread by Christ symbolic of the breaking of the Lord's own body on the cross, when by His death He gave us life. It was the clear evidence and confident that "they knew Him" then. We may well "remember Jesus Christ" every time we break bread and gain physical life by partaking of this food, which stands for "the bread of God."

Those who have any honest doubt about the literal bodily resurrection of Christ may welcome the convincing proof He gave His "terrified and affrighted" disciples in Jerusalem that night, as He said: "Behold My hands and My feet, that it is Myself, handle Me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see Me have." He even asked for food, and "took it, and did eat before them." Only a deliberate rejection of the Word of God can account for anyone's saying that Christ's resurrection meant simply continuance of spiritual life. He had continued spiritual existence an hour after His death on the cross, and the first day after, and the seventh day after, but only on the third day did He have His body again, from which his spirit had been parted, and while the body lay dead in the sepulchre. His resurrection body was now changed, glorified, incorruptible; and so will be the bodies of all believers at the coming of Christ.

Again the Lord shows the disciples that the Scriptures are Christocentric, Christ-centred. He tells them, as He had before His death, "that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning Me. If we do not find Christ in all our Old Testament reading, we are failing to understand the Old Testament. But His Holy Spirit will open its riches to us as we ask Him.

The Lord's last word to these disciples, and through them to us, is "that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations." He pledged them the "promise of the Father" for the coming of the Holy Spirit, that they might be "indued with power from on high." That power is for all who believe.

Then, just as miraculous as His resurrection, came His bodily ascension into heaven. They saw Him go; and the time is coming when "this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." (Acts 1: 1).

The Royal Society.

The Royal Society grew out of two small groups of friends, who met occasionally in London and Oxford to discuss scientific questions, about the middle of the seventeenth century. These were organized into a definite society in 1660, and two years later the society was granted a charter by Charles II., and incorporated as the Royal Society. Its early meetings took place in Gresham College, and afterwards in Crane Court. In 1782 the place of meeting was transferred to Somerset House, and in 1857 to Burlington House, London.

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THE HORSE.

Was Wild Animal In Europe In Prehistoric Times.

According to one old saying, the dog is man's best friend; according to another, it is the horse that is the best friend. Without attempting to decide between these rival claims, one is on safe ground when asserting that at any rate the horse is one of man's good friends, whether best or not, and one of his oldest too. When first come upon by man, the horse was a wild animal abundant in Europe in prehistoric times. Judging from the quantity of their remains found associated with the remains of the men of that time, the chase of these animals must have been among man's chief occupation, and horses must have furnished him with one of the most important food-supplies.

The character of the bones preserved and certain rude but graphic representations carved on bones, enable us to know that those prehistoric horses were rather small in size and heavy in build, with large heads and rough shaggy manes and tails, much like the recently extinct wild horses of the steppes of the South of Russia, and the still surviving Mongolian wild pony.

Hunted first for their flesh as food, the prehistoric men of Europe began to take the wild horse alive, and to train it to work. And so horses were domesticated before the dawn of history.

Horses are now spread throughout almost every inhabited part of the globe, and the great modifications they have undergone in consequence of domestication, crossing, and selective breeding ar well exemplified by comparing such extreme forms as the Shetland pony, the thoroughbred racer, and the huge and slow-moving dray horse.

Domesticated horses were imported by early settlers into Australia and North and South America. Many of these horses escaped from the settlers, and on the pampas of the south and the prairies of our continent horses returned to a wild state. Their numbers rapidly increased, and for several generations thousands of wild horses roamed the unoccupied lands that have since passed under cultivation.

Territory now forming part of the Dominion of Canada that was first trodden by a horse's hoof was Sable Island, that dangerous sandbank to the southeast of Nova Scotia, very appropriately called the "Graveyard of the Atlantic."

In 1529, only four years after Jacques Cartier first sailed up the St. Lawrence, Baron de Lery and his Portuguese associates left horses on Sable Island, then considerably larger than it is to-day, for during all those intervening years the waves of the Atlantic have eaten into the island. A small pond of fresh water occupies the centre of the island, and coarse grass grows on the thin soil. The horses increased in numbers and their descendants are these to-day—the Sable Island ponies, the property of the Canadian government that owns the island and maintains there a life-saving station.

It is said that the first horse brought out to Canada proper, the New France of that time, arrived at Quebec on June 20, 1647, and was presented to the governor, de Montmagny. Horses were brought to Acadia, now Nova Scotia, in 1613.

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STORIES FROM ABROAD

AMUSING RECORDS OF TRAVEL IN THE EAST.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert's Best Story Concerns Consul-General Who Had Love of Exercise — Bravery of a Sort—"Where There's a Will."

Travel, it is said, broadens the mind — and one's sense of humor also. That, at least, is the conclusion arrived at after reading the late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Aubrey Herbert's stories of the East, where he spent many years wandering from country to country in quest of new adventures.

One of his best stories concerns the Consul-General who had a love of exercise. It was his habit on his daily walk through one of the streets of Salonika to look round furtively and, if he saw no passers-by, to sprint for a couple of hundred yards. This gave rise to the legend among the natives that he was made and haunted by evil spirits, from whom he fled.

A curious accident with an amusing sequel occurred in a town near Constantople. A certain Mr. Somerlow was smoking on the first floor of a house and he flung his cigarette into the street.

"He was galvanized into sudden life to perceive that the cigarette had fallen upon the high-piled dark black hair of a Greek woman who was passing, bare-headed, down the street. She did not feel its light weight, and the blue smoke went up in rings into the summer air. An old and benevolent Turk met her, and with the kindness and the silence of his race beat her on the head, without any explanation, in order to extinguish the cigarette."

The Greek woman, believing she was being brutally attacked, shrieked aloud, and an alarming scene took place before explanations—in which the real offender did not join—were at last forthcoming.

An interesting point concerning the mentality of the Turk is mentioned by Lieut.-Col. Herbert. Although the Turks think nothing of human massacres, they will not kill dumb creatures. "As an illustration of this quality," the author says, "it is worth observing that the Turks used to cultivate silkworms, but in many places they gave up this trade when they discovered that the process of manufacture involves the death of the insect."

The author and a friend once decided to cross Arabia—an extremely hazardous enterprise—and they engaged as servant an Arab boy called Abn Salaam, the Father of Peace.

"I told him that our ways would be adventurous and that we should go into perilous seas. 'Wallah,' he said, 'a man can die but once. I come.' Yet when any shadow of an opportunity arose of acting upon this stoicism he could not have shown more desire to avoid his end than if that end had been the death by a thousand cuts."

There once ruled in Basra an unpopular representative of the Turkish Government, and a crafty inhabitant decided that his rule should end.

He did not, however, pursue the methods of ordinary men; he did not write to the Porte to complain of extortion, oppression, or corruption. He organized a petition to the Government at Constantinople only in Albania could you get a man to serve a stranger for $50 a year, who would without question give his life for his master." Such a servant was Riza, who accompanied the author for years on his wanderings.

"Riza firmly believed that, in dealing with people whose tongue he could not speak, bullaballoo was, if not essential to, yet a great ally of fielding."

Riza once went to England and engaged in a shoot with his master. "I left him to follow with a friend who was late to meet which we were shooting, without, however, explaining to him first what was happening." Lieut.-Col. Herbert states. "As the two walked up the wood a gun went off and some falling shot pattered round them; Riza dragged my friends into the cover of a hedge and drawing his revolver eagerly hunted for the ambush.

"On another occasion I sent him out to track some ponies that had wandered away. This he did, armed to the teeth, in all the savage finery of his native dress, letting off his revolver while at full gallop through the village, which has hardly recovered from the shock to this day."

Riza, apparently, could never understand that England was a more peaceable place than his native land.

Holyrood Palace.

The famous palace of Holyrood is situated in Edinburgh, Scotland. It once was an abbey, and for several generations was the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland. The abbey, vestiges of which still remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. The palace, which is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a central court, was commenced in the reign of James IV. (1488-1512) and is especially famous as the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, whose favorite, Rezzio, was murdered almost before her eyes by Lord Darnley and other conspirators in 1566. Holyrood was nearly destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers in 1650, but was rebuilt by Charles II. after the Restoration. The apartments once used by Queen Mary are still preserved in their original condition. Holyrood ceased to be a royal residence on the accession of James VI. to the throne of England in 1603. George IV., however, dwelt there for a while in 1822, and Queen Victoria occasionally spent the night within its walls. It is still used at times in connection with ofcial functions.

Smiles From Scotland.

Some of the biggest smiles I have come across lately have been inspired by those underrated humorists ayont the Tweed. Lord Dewar, in a recent speech, referred to "an unfortunate Jew who borrowed half-a-crown from a Scotsman and died of lead poisoning"; and Sir Harry Lauder, passing through London the other day, told this one:

He was explaining to a small boy why he was a knight, and ended with the remark:

"His Majesty the King touched me on the shoulder with a sword and that made me a knight."

"How funny," replied the boy. "My grandpa was struck on the head by an Indian with an axe, and that made him an angel."

Stamboul and Constantinople.

While the famous Turkish port is generally known by the name of Constantinople, it is commonly called Stamboul by the Turks themselves. It is specifically applied to that portion of the city—Constantinople proper—that lies south of the Golden Horn, as distinguished from Christian Constantinople, lying on the north side. Stamboul occupies the site of ancient Byzantium and contains the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Seragolio and almost all the monuments and antiquities to be seen in the city. Christian Constantinople is pre-eminently a commercial quarter. The name is written also Istambol.

Good Substitutes.

Georgs—Of course, being back in London, I miss the cows and sheep and pigs and things.

Ethel—Ah, yes, but we still have each other, darling.—The Humorist.

STARS WITH TWIN SISTERS.

Mysteries of Astronomy Solved By the Telescope.

We are accustomed to look upon the stars as distant suns that shine always with the same light. But stars are not nearly so well-behaved as this. There are hundreds whose brilliance waxes and wanes in the most amazing way. The most curious of them all is Algol, normally a bright star in the constellation of Perseus. Until telescopes were invented its waxing had puzzled astronomers for thousands of years.

For nearly three days it is only a little less brilliant than the biggest stars; then its light begins to fade, and for twenty minutes it sinks into quite a dingy point of light, returning at the end of that time to its usual splendor.

We now know the reason for these pranks. Algol has a dark body and a dark, circles round it at dizzy speed, and every sixty-nine hours its bulk comes between us and Algol, shutting out most of its light.

Other stars seem to have regular periods of flaring up into terrific heat followed by a slow decline into dullness. The changes may occur as often as once a week, or they may need centuries for their fulfilment.

The most beautiful of all stars when seen through a telescope are those whose light is colored. Some are bright red, others yellow, blue, or green. Some of these appear to undergo changes in color. In these cases it is usually found that the star is not one, but a pair of suns of different hues, which swing round one another. Whichever of the couple is nearest to us at the moment gives the prevailing color, which changes as the stars alter their positions.

The most astonishing thing on looking through a big telescope for the first time is to discover how many of the apparently single stars are really groups. Quite a small glass shows the middle star of Orion's sword as a pair. A larger instrument double this number, and such a telescope as that of the Mount Wilson Observatory turns the single star into a cluster of no fewer than nine.

Some of the star groups consist of individuals which are really much farther apart than they seem when viewed through the telescope, for sometimes one is almost directly behind another, though countless millions of miles farther away from us. In other cases the members of the cluster form a close alliance, circling round each other like partners in a dance.

If a pair of stars are found behaving in this way we may feel sure that they represent a narrowly-averted celestial collision, such as causes new stars to flare up from time to time.

For centuries the pair rushed towards each other at ever-increasing speed, but instead of meeting head on they were diverted from their courses by some other force, and merely glanced past each other at short range. Then the enormous attraction exerted by each came into play. Neither could escape from it, and they began to swing round each other.

The speeds at which some of these twin suns move are almost incredible. They make a complete turn in a few hours. Were we running on to the earth must hustle along at about seventeen miles a second in order to get round the sun once in 365 days. We can realize something of the speed at which these gigantic blazing globes rush through space.

Divers' Tanks.

Modern salvage enterprises demand greater and greater ranges in deep-sea diving, and as the depth to which a diver can descend is limited by the pressure of water his body can sustain without risk of collapse, improved forms of diving suits and accessories are being continually devised.

Few of these, however, increase the diver's range of operations by more than a few fathoms, and the maximum depth to which even the most expert diver can go remains at about 200 feet.

Actually tanks have gone to as great a depth as 300 feet, but under such conditions no work could be attempted. Moreover, the men who made this record were permanently incapacitated as a result.

A new apparatus has little in common with the usual type of diver's outfit. It resembles a small U-boat turret, which by means of a double telephone can be kept in constant communication with the surface, and which is provided with movable arms and legs to accommodate the limbs of the diver. The arms and legs are surrounded by armor made of a tough aluminium alloy.

Such a diving tank enables the diver to descend or rise at will be admitting and removing water, replacing it with compressed air from a battery of six cylinders. One diver descended 540 feet in the course of tests. Even at this depth the pressure amounted to 225 pounds per square inch.

A Famous London Mansion.

Devonshire House, London, which was recently pulled down, was built in 1737 by one Kent, the architect for the third Duke of Devonshire.

Squat, gloomy, and unimposing though it appeared to the passer-by, its interior gave the impression of a certain stately, though sombre, magnificence.

The ballroom was one of the finest in the kingdom, and the beautiful circular staircase by which it was approached was unique. The low, broad steps were of pure white marble, flanked on one side by an alabaster wall, and on the other by a handrail composed of oblong blocks of rock crystal clamped together by rods of silver gilt.

In 1775 Georgina, the fifth Duchess of Devonshire, used to go visiting friends in the West-end in a Sedan chair, escorted by eight gold-laced footmen.

Ginseng.

The plant, ginseng, possesses no known medicinal properties, and the value of the root is due to the demand that has existed for it for centuries in China where it is said to be used in certain religious rites. The plant grows in a wild state throughout a large part of Eastern Canada and the New England States. It is usually found in a hilly hardwood country and especially on the outskirts or within the woods, but where the trees are not close together and the shade not too dense. It is now cultivated with considerable success.

TOWN WAS GIVEN AWAY

LOWESTOFT'S RISE TO FAME AND FORTUNE.

Had Its Origin as a Fishing Village, But Now Caters to Two Million Visitors In Summer—The Toll of the Sea.

Like many other seaside places, Lowestoft, England, which caters for nearly 2,000,000 visitors in summer, had its origin in a village whose inhabitants depended upon fishing for a living. But while its growth into a holiday centre covers a period of little over half a century, its history stretches so far back that no one knows exactly how it got its name.

Before it was called Lowestoft it was known as Lowistoff, and before that, at various times, as Leystoff, Lothu Wistoft, Lovistoke, Lothbrog, and Lodbrog.

Lodbrog was the name of a Danish chieftain who, being driven ashore near Lowestoft by a storm, was welcomed by Edmund, King of East Anglia, who gave feasts in his honor. The king's huntsman, Berne, was jealous of Lodbrog's skill in the chase, and murdered him in the woods.

The crime might never have been discovered but for the sagacity of Lodbrog's dog, which, instrumental in bringing Berne to justice. For punishment, the murderer was set adrift at Cotton, near Lowestoft, in an open boat.

Nearly dead from exposure, he was picked up and taken to Denmark. There he accused King Edmund of the murder. As a result, the Danish king sent an army to East Anglia, vanquished the kingdom, and founded a number of towns and cities, Lowestoft among them.

Later the town came into the possession of Henry III., who gave it to John Baliol, a Scotsman of renown. From him it passed to his son, the King of Scotland. Since those far-off days Lowestoft has often figured prominently in the country's history, notably in naval engagements, among them the great battle between the English and Dutch fleets in 1665.

Most visitors to Lowestoft are aware of the town's elaborate precautions against coast erosion, but few realise the vast expenditure involved. During the past twenty-five years close on £100,000 has been spent in building special groynes and breakwaters, without which the fine stretches of beach on which visitors disport themselves could not exist.

But while these measures have proved effective in the centre of the town, the southern portion is still gravely menaced by the sea. At Kirkley and Pakefield are houses so close to the edge of the cliff that they are unsafe for occupation. It is estimated that on an average the sea takes toll of this part of the coast at the rate of 11 feet a year.

One of the features of the town are the quaint streets known as "Scores," a name derived from the Anglo-Saxon scoren, a cleft. They are situated in the part of it that is the most easterly point of land in England, and are a relic of the days when fishermen were Lowestoft's only inhabitants. At the top of Mariner's Score is the house, formerly an inn, in which Oliver Cromwell lodged on his way, with a thousand cavalrymen, in search of malignants.

Up Rant's Score George II. rode on his return from Hanover, while at the top of Martin's Score is a curious wooden post on which have been recorded, as they occurred, the dates of historical events in years ending in 84, from the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Just outside the town, at Oulton Broad, may be seen the summer house in which George Borrow, author of "The Romany Rye" and "The Bible in Spain," did much of his work. Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of "Omar Khayyam," lived at No. 11 Marine Terrace. During the time he lived there he went into the fishery business, taking a half share in a smack.

At Corton is Clyffe House, the former residence of a "mustard king," who declared that he built the house out of "the mustard that people leave on their plates!"

Drake's Remarkable Shooting.

In the days of Sir Francis Drake, the common people of England believed that the world consisted of two parts—Christian and heathen—the latter separated by a considerable interval. This interval was called "the gulf."

When Drake made his voyage to the Pacific it was believed that his ship was obliged to turn over the edge of the upper plane in order to pass to the waters of the under plane, and people spoke of this extraordinary exploit as "shooting the gulf," as we might say "shooting the rapids."

After he died a picture of Drake was hung at Oxford and in the picture the great navigator was shown with a pistol in his hand. The carver taker whose duty it was to show this picture to visitors in the years immediately following Drake's death declined to explain how the daring sailor made the passage from one terrestrial plane to the other, and it was his custom to end his discourse at that the same time dispose of any objections made by the skeptical by pointing triumphantly at the pistol and declaring:

"That's true as the gospels, because there he stands, holding the very pistol he shot the gulf with!"

The McIntosh Apple.

Early in the eighties, in the Mohawk Valley, in New York State, there farmed a man whose surname was McIntosh. In 1811, at the age of 18, his son left home and journeyed to Canada, settling in Matilda Township, Dundas County, Ontario, between Iroquois and fifty miles south of Ottawa. In clearing away the second growth for a building-place he came across some young apple trees. Fortunately he spared them. Had he cut a little more vigorously with his scythe, the McIntosh would never have been named. As it was, one of the seedlings grew. On August 24, 1815, a son, Allan, was born to the McIntosh family, and to this boy credit is given for having "originated" the McIntosh apple, but it was not until 1870 that Allan began its propagation in earnest. Since that time, however, its growth has spread to all parts of the country.

A Great Teacher

Advertising conducts a public school. Its pupils are all the readers of the home paper—in short, the whole buying community.

Advertising teaches that loyalty to the home merchant brings real returns in better service and better values. It's a lesson that requires the repetition afforded by the weekly arrival in the home of THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

You can teach the public to rely on your Advertisements as safe guides to economy and satisfaction in shopping. Moreover, people appreciate being asked for their patronage. To them

"An Advertisement is an Invitation."

OUTSTANDING SPECIALS FOR THE WEEK-END

FACTORY COTTON

Unbleached or Factory Cotton of fine weave, free from dressing, 36 in. wide. Will bleach perfectly white. Per yd.. 15c.

BATH TOWELS

Large English Striped Towels, extra thick and absorbent, large size, 20 x 40. Special per pair..... 98c.

ALL LINEN TOWELLING

Heavy quality and guaranteed pure linen. Special 4 yds..... 98c.

BLEACHED SHEETING

Fully bleached and heavy quality, strongly woven, 72 in. wide. Special per yd 55c.

HOUSE-CLEANING SPECIALS

Univeral Mop, triangular shape, with handle, 95c. value.....	69c.
Tarbox Dusting Mops, complete with handle, special value.....	$1.39
Corn Brooms, selected corn, 4-string, medium weight.....	45c.
Wash Boards, large, metal face, with strong frame.....	55c.

LAUNDRY SUPPLIES

McIntosh Bros. special Laundry Soap, 16 4-lb. bars.....	$1.00
Lux, 2 packages.....	23c.
Soap Chips, 1 lb.....	19c.
Handy Ammonia Powder, 3 pkgs....	24c.

TABLE DAMASK

At a big saving, fully bleached, strong serviceable quality, 54 in. wide. Extra special per yard..... 59c.

LINEN TABLECLOTHS

An extra special offering of pure Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths. Regular $10.00 value. Size 77 x 88. Special $6.50

DOWN COMFORTERS

That sell right along at $15.00. Well filled and attractively patterned in the newest colorings, 60 x 72. Special each $10.50

DRESSER SCARFS

In Ecru shade, with colored insertion and lace ends. Very special each..... 59c.

GINGHAMS

Fine quality, guaranteed, in fashionable shades, 32 in. wide. Specially priced at per yard..... 59c.

ENGLISH GINGHAMS

In Checks, small and large plaids, width 32 in. Special per yd..... 29c.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

The smart Venus make, good weight in all fashionable shades and all sizes. Per pair $1.75

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

Made in a drop stitch effect, heavy quality, all leading shades, at per pair..... 79c.

TOILET PAPER Special this week, 13 large rolls .50

McINTOSH BROS.

FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Regular 40c. size .29

India Wants Swaraj

"Swaraj" is a word heard from one end of India to another, and may portend some such change in the status of that Empire as has been brought about in Ireland. The desire in India for self-government is probably as great as was the desire in Ireland, and the methods to bring it about will be the same as those employed in the green island. Indeed there is practically universal acceptance of the idea that India should be a self-governing dominion. The only difference of opinion is to when the self-governing shall begin. The spokesmen for the British Government and the British classes in India say that the independence should be slowly established and by degrees, says a writer in the Toronto Mail and Empire. The young Indian patriots say that it should come at once. The moderate admit that it should not arrive suddenly, but that a beginning should be made at once. In other words the theory of self-government for India has universal acceptance, and on that account it may be taken for granted that sooner or later India will have the same sort of government that Canada has.

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self said that swaraj means complete freedom of opinion and action without interference of another's right to equal freedom of opinion and action. Therefore it means India a complete control of sources of revenue and expenditure without any interference from any other country. The National Legislative Assembly at Delhi may be said to be swarajist since it recommended by a great majority that the British Government should establish full responsible government in India. But the Government of India, not being responsible to the National Assembly has failed to take appropriate action.

The Government says this demand for swaraj is all very well and good. But what will be the attitude of a self-governing Indian toward the native States? What about the question of defence? "Full Dominion status," said Sir Malcolm Hailey, the former leader of the House, and now Governor of Punjab, "means a Dominion army under full control of the Dominion Government, and I have not yet seen any serious thinker who has pretended that India is yet in a position, or will in the immediate future be in a position, to create a Dominion army in the proper sense of the word." Again the Government points out that full Dominion self-government cannot be granted so long as there is such a lack of mutual understanding between the Mohammedans and Hindus. Assuming such a reform were granted now, the minority communities would suffer, and the result would be inter-communal fights and chaos.

For lingering undoubtedly in India the British Government has ample excuse, apart altogether from financial considerations. Before British rule was established the various tribes in India fought as ferociously as native tribes in Africa or Indian tribes on this continent. British rule was foreign, of course, but it was rule, and it was no more foreign to most of the tribes than the rule established by conquest, of any other Indian tribe. There is a general belief that if British authority were withdrawn there would ensue a terrible conflict between the Mohammedans and the Hindus. World opinion would condemn Great Britain if by any action or inaction on its part a struggle between these two religious elements were precipitated. Millions of lives might be sacrificed and the substance of good government exchanged for the shadow of freedom and swaraj.

THE MONKEY'S BRAIN.

Is Both a Marvel and a Mystery to Science.

The exact position of monkeys and their kindred species in the scale of creation has ever been a subject of keen debate.

Opinion widely differs as to how they should be classified, some arguing that the monkey, like ape, gorilla and chimpanzee are no more intelligent than any other animal, only being gifted with a more acute instinct, whilst others claim that if not actually human, these quaint creatures are nearly so.

The monkey's brain is both a marvel and a mystery. The grotesque antics of even that diminutive specimen that once accompanied every street piano often aroused comment and caused one to wonder whether it was justly treated when categorized simply as a non-reasoning little atom of the animal world, while the performances of the chimpanzee almost persuade an observer to believe that this more serious thinker of the zoologist as the Anthropoid ranks troglodytes is almost if not quite human.

Whilst the actions of most animals are simply inspired by instinct and custom, there is every reason for assuming that members of the ape tribe plan out and premeditate what they later accomplish. They also seem to possess a wonderful memory, which enables them to perform tricks with a strict regard to routine and detail without ever making even a trivial error.

Monkeys form acute antagonisms, likes and dislikes. If a dog is beaten he will not leave his master, and although he may sulk for a while, will later become amenable again. But if a monkey is ill-treated it never forgets, and will base its actions on the opinions it has formed of the one who has administered chastisement.

That these quaint animals appreciate logic and are able to reason within themselves must be admitted in the respect they are held in Asia, as any one who happens to possess a chimpanzee will agree.

This variety of ape is probably the one that most nearly approaches the human being in intelligence, for when entirely untrained it will conduct itself after a fashion that clearly indicates that it does certain things, not because it has been told to, but because it perceives a necessity for so doing, or else in pursuance of a clearly defined desire to thus act.

Gargoyles.

The name "gargoyle" or "gurgoyle" (derived from the French "gargouille," which originally meant the gullet or throat) is given in architecture to a carved stone figure —usually having a grotesque appearance—at the end of the spout which conveys water away from a roof and throws it clear of the walls of a building. Although the term "gargoyle" is generally applied to the gargoyles of the Middle Ages, which took the form of strange looking beasts or men (or simply heads), with their mouths open to expel the rain water, yet gargoyles were employed in Egypt (where the sacred vessels, apparently, were washed on the temple roofs), in Greece and in Pompeii. Dean F. W. Farrar wrote concerning the gargoyles of Westminster Abbey: "The projection of the gargoyles is a characteristic feature in early English style. The gargoyles themselves, in their grotesque and fantastic ugliness, represent the demons who are excluded from the sacred precincts."

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A little Paint works wonders

Martin-Senour

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Stand the acid test of wear and tear.

Once used always used.

"Save the Surface and you Save All"

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INSURANCE.

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

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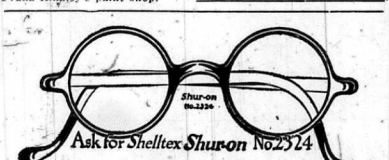
Have that leaky radiator repaired and put in shape, before it does damage to your car. Good Job Done. T. Thompson, at Frank Kinkley's paint shop.



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Working with weak eyes is like working in the dark.
Bad for you and your income.
Have them examined to-day.

DR. L. LEWIS

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Above Wallace's Drug Store. Office open every day.

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DRS. MULLALEY & MULLALEY

Chiropractors

have removed to the house on the

Corner Centre and Mill Sts.

1 Block South of Hooper's Drug Store.

Better Live Stock Train

—at—

Shannonville	9 a.m. to 12 Noon, March 23
Napanee	2 p.m. to 5 p.m., March 23
Yarker	9 a.m. to 12 Noon, March 24
Sydenham	2 p.m. to 5 p.m., March 24
Kingston	2 p.m. to 5 p.m. March 26

Good Live Stock. Interesting Lectures.

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Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th

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WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN

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HEAT FOLKS

HERE'S A SHOW YOU DONT WANT TO MISS THE HEAT FOLKS GREET YOU AND THEIR MESSAGE IS THIS—

"Call the home of the HEAT FOLKS for good clean coal"

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GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service. "The Great Pray-ers of the Bible Jesus."
7.00 p.m.—Evening service. "The Modern Home."

OTHER SERVICES.

9.30—Class Meeting.
11.45 — Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—"The Prayer Service."
April 1, 6.30—Laymen's Banquet.
Good Friday, April 10th—John Duxbury.

Radio.

Hear the new Federal receiver at BOYLE & SON'S. Full line of parts and sets. 14-c

GET THEM REPAIRED.

Ladies' Goloshes, Men's Rubber Boots, resoled like new. Skates and scissors sharpened on our new bond machine.

SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

Auction Sale.

H. W. Gallagher will sell for Cyrus Wagar, on his farm one mile west of Enterprise, on Wednesday, March 18th, all his farm stock, horses, cows, implements, hay, and straw. Usual terms.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

NEELY'S.

The Book, Stationery, Paper and China Shop, carried on under the name of "Neely's," south side of Dundas street, Napanee, is being offered FOR SALE en bloc. The building, stock-in-trade and fixtures comprises the lot. Meanwhile we are carrying on after the same fashion. Our new wallpapers have arrived and are going out beyond our expectations. Pictures come to us every day to be framed and occasionally we sell some window shades. We are planning an attractive "Opening" for Saturday, February 28th, in connection with which we will serve Afternoon Tea.

A High Class Event.

On Wednesday evening, March 11th, a high class concert was held in the Town Hall, under the auspices of Court Lennox and Addington, O.D. Four Belleville artists gave a very delightful program. Mrs. L. Knapp sang very acceptably the soprano solo entitled "Carmena," later singing two humorous duets which called for prolonged applause. Mr. Allan Ker, baritone, was in fine singing form and was much appreciated in the rendering of his songs and duets, especially "The Battle Eye," in which he was ably assisted by Mr. Jack Deacon, who possesses a fine excellent tenor voice. The latter excelled himself in the rendering of two songs from the opera of Pagliacci. In the second part of the program, Mr. Ker impersonated Harry Lauder. The singer was repeatedly encored, thus proving that folks who are not Scotch can well enjoy Scotch humor and song. Miss Fenn, in her well finished style left nothing to be desired in her accompaniment on the piano.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

'Phone 10 ring 1-3,
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11-3-m

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Morning service. Subject, "Teach us to Pray."
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6.30 p.m.—Organ recital. "Half hours with the great composers.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service. Subject, "Christianity and Socialism, or, the story of a Tin Church."
Wednesday, 7.45—Week night session of the church school.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Sermon by Rev. Rural Dean Crisp.
Daily Lenten services at 8.30 and (except Wednesday) at 5.00, Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

Stoves.

A number of second hand ranges for sale cheap.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Auction Sale.

On Saturday, Mar. 21st, H. W. Gallagher will sell all the household goods of the late Mrs. J. H. Trumpour, Bridge street, Napanee, consisting of hall rack, piano, cabinets, refrigerator, Chesterfield table, rugs, dining and bedroom furniture, cooking range, set harness and other articles. Sale at 1.30 p.m.

U. F. O. Meeting.

The annual organization meeting of the Napanee U. F. O. Club will be held in the Town Hall, Napanee, Saturday, March 21st, 1925, at 1.30 p.m. Anyone wishing to patronize the Egg Pool must be a bona fide member of the U. F. O. to participate in the profits.

16-ap S. C. SNOOK, Sec.

Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

Mr. J. B. Reynolds, M.A., President Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, will be the speaker at the Board of Commerce Banquet Thursday evening, March 19th, at 6.30 o'clock, in the Masonic club rooms. The members of the County Council will be guests of the Chamber on this occasion. Tickets, $1.00.

Better Live Stock Train.

Seven cars of high class live stock, including many champions at the big fairs; Six demonstration and lecture cars. Stops at Napanee, Monday, March 23rd, 2 to 5 p.m. Yarker, March 24th, 9 to 12 a.m. Everyone who can possibly arrange to see this stock, hear the lectures and discuss with the staff any local problems and difficulties met with, will be well repaid.

Auction Sale.

S. W. Clark will sell for Ernest Reid, at his residence, Vine's Corners, on Saturday, March 21st, at 1.30 p.m., bedroom suite, bed, springs, mattress (new), dining chairs (new), kitchen chairs, extension table, sideboard, cook-stove, coal oil stove (McClary's 3 burner with oven, and numerous other articles. Also Chevrolet 490, 1920 model in excellent condition. Terms cash, or time on furnishing security. 16-ap

The Late Ira Pringle.

The death took place at Stella on Thursday of Ira Pringle, a well-known former resident of Kingston. Deceased had been in poor health for the past five years and had removed to Stella where he had lived since his illness. He was a well-known carpenter while here and carried on his trade successfully. He was a Methodist in religion. Deceased is survived by two brothers, Sidney, of Stella, and Ezra of Napanee. The funeral took place on Saturday from his residence to Stella cemetery.

Historical Society Lecture Next Friday Night.

Of all the variety of subjects dealt with by the lecturers before the Historical Society, the relation of the Canadian Confederation to the United States has not yet been touched upon. There is no country outside of the British Empire in which Canadians are so deeply interested as our neighbors across the line. It is timely and fitting that the Society should bring this subject to the attentions of the members and general public. Prof. Trotter, of Queen's will deliver an address at 8 p.m. on Friday evening next, upon "The Canadian Confederation and the United States." As no admission fee is charged and everyone is welcome, he should be greeted with a full house.

PAUL'S

When your guests leave what do they think of your home? The great De Maupassant once said, "Rooms, whether rich or poor, attract, hold or repel you—they awake the feelings or stifle them, warm or chill the mind, compel one to talk or be silent, make one sad or cheerful; in a word, they give every visitor an unaccountable desire to stay or to go away."

Many a woman, by her judicious selection of good paper, gains the distinction of having a charming home. The paper on your walls can radiate hospitality and good cheer, or it can lend a delightful air of rest and ease. It is all in the type of paper you choose.

If you would be sure of getting the type of paper you want, select from the most resourceful stock in town. You will find it at

PAUL'S

Peerless Fencing.

Another carload of this popular heavy zinc Insulated Wire Fencing at mail order prices.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

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Ask your county agent or agricultural college what part brooding plays in making poultry profits. And what part hatching plays, too.

They'll tell you they're the first steps toward success. And they'll very probably recommend Buckeye Incubators and Buckeye Coal-Burning or Oil-Burning Brooders. They'll tell you that they hatch more eggs, raise more chicks, insure bigger poultry profits for you.

Then ask us for the new Buckeye Catalog—a most complete and valuable book on poultry raising. Tells how to feed, cull, get more eggs in winter and market for high prices.

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Buy RENNIE'S

Vegetable and Flower Seeds from your Local Merchant

It is easy to identify a garden grown from Rennie's Seeds by the magnificence of its flowers, and the lusciousness and large size of its vegetables.

You, too, can secure these results by sowing Rennie's Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Rennie's Seeds are high in quality, have been thoroughly tested for germination and purity, and have a reputation that extends over half a century for producing the very best in both Vegetables and Flowers.

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If you cannot obtain Rennie's Seeds locally, please write us, giving your Dealer's address.

Rennie's Seed Annual—the most complete Canadian Seed Catalogue—free on request.

Auto Varnish.

$5.00 worth of Effect Auto Varnish on your car will make it look worth $100.00 more. At

BOYLE & SON.

County S. S. Rally.

A general rally of the county Sunday Schools was held in Trinity church school room Friday, sessions being held both morning and afternoon. The attendance was extremely gratifying to the officials, delegates being present from many of the Simcoe Schools. The sessions were favored with the presence of Miss Allison, Miss Laine, Mr. R. B. Ferris and C. F. Plewman, all of Toronto, who assisted greatly in the discussions and who also gave brief addresses. The sessions were mainly devoted to round table conferences at which many important matters in reference to Sunday Schools were discussed. One of the main items of interest was the initial organization of a County Boys Work Board. Mr. W. T. MacKenzie of St. Andrew's Sunday School, Napanee, being elected as chairman.

AROUND THE GARAGE STOVE

By ERWIN GREER

(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago)

(The famous cracker-barrel in the corner grocery store, which authors so love to write about, is no more. The humble cracker has been knighted "biscuit" and now resides in a shiny tin away up out of our reach. Instead, we turn to the garage and hold our meetings there to talk of automobiles in place of horses).

"Boys, look at that car steaming," remarked the garage owner to the gang around the stove, pointing out through the window to a car tossing its way through the heavy drifts of snow.

"Yep! Frozen radiator, probably," commented the farmer. "You garage fellows certainly do make a pile of money whenever we have a hard freeze. I've seen seven cars pull in here this morning, either froze up or with cracked water jackets, or something."

"And why shouldn't we ?" exclaimed the garage owner. "You boobs never take the time to warm up your engine. You don't seem to realize that after a car has been standing twenty-four hours the oil has drained back from the cylinder walls and bearing surfaces, and that the crankcase of cold oil is sluggish and viscous, and that racing your engine is bound to bust something."

"Stop figuring out other folks' troubles, Bill," laughed the village physician. "No doubt we do deserve them, still you can't make the average man protect himself or his car in the winter time."

"And that is how you doctors and garage men manage to keep the wolf from the door, eh ?" snorted the cartman.

"Pa, oh pa," chirped up the garage owner's youngster, who has been busily reading the newspaper, "what does it mean here by the 'dead of winter' ?"

"It means, my boy," said the father, "the driver who forgot to or neglected to put chains on the rear wheels."

"Take time in warming up the engine these cold mornings. Remember there is nothing to be gained by burning it. Don't jump upon the accelerator and let your engine race like a Lewis gun for with poor lubrication this method usually results in serious damage and is bound to have a bad effect if practiced regularly. Run the engine slowly for three minutes before putting it to work and you economize, not only in repair bills, but also in oil or gasoline."

"Watch your radiator for leaks. It will naturally be filled with anti-freezing liquid in winter and while a small leak in the system in summer would not be important, the present high price of non-freezing fluids should encourage you fellows to make a careful inspection ever so often and—

The whoooo of the noon whistle broke in upon his lecture and the gang with one accord got up and went away to their homes —for it was dinner time.

"D — n !" growled the garage owner. "You just naturally can't tell these fools anything. They don't want to learn, yet they kick and howl blue murder at their cars when they bring them in to me for repairs and —. But Bill the garage owner, was left alone with his mutterings.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

MAPANEE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

Easter coming reminds you of the dear one who has passed to his or her reward.

If you have placed no monument as beautiful, imperishable granite over the final resting ground, let us make one for you. It will be your noblest tribute.

All work guaranteed at the lowest possible cost.

WM. M. HOWITT,

Napanee, - Ontario

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office: Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

Office Telephone No. 24
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Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m

The new French Enamel White Paint is the greatest advance in paint manufacturing of recent years. Absolutely will not turn yellow. One coat covers where two are ordinarily required and it costs no more. Ask for a demonstration at WALLACE'S, Napanee, Agents.

Character and Individuality in Banks

IN THE course of development of a banking business policies are formed, habits maintained and methods practiced which are peculiarly and intimately connected with the institution that gave them birth. It is these things that give a bank individual character that influences a man in making his financial affiliations. In offering our services, we solicit your enquiries regarding Standard Bank policies as affecting your own business.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH—R. R. White, Manager

Branches also at Belleville, Camden East, Desoronto, Newburgh, Marlbank, Tamworth

M. MAKER

Beats the High Cost of Living

Prices Smashed Right and Left

All goods sold away below cost.

He is absolutely retiring from business and must realize quickly.

We defy any merchant in Napanee to meet his prices.

Look over his stock and then compare with others.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

"HONOR AMONG MEN," a William Fox production starring Edmund Lowe. This picture is based on a Richard Harding Davis novel.

Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Frank Lloyd's newest First National picture, "THE SILENT WATCHER," which features Glenn Hunter and Beatrice Love. Miss Bennett plays the part of Lily Elliott.

And a funny comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

With a highly-charged story of passionate love, a background of great scenic beauty, played by a cast of stars and made by one of the industry's cleverest directors, "THY NAME IS WOMAN," the new Metro picture.

And a special comedy.

Watch for the serial, "The Fast Express."

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

MORE FIRES

Occur in winter than any other time of the year.

IS YOUR PROPERTY PROTECTED BY INSURANCE ?

Consult

HARSHAW & SON

Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance

NAPANEE, ONT.

Vine's Electric Shop

RADIO! RADIO!

WHO SAYS RADIO ?

Call in and look at the Northern Electric Super Hetrodyne and also the DeForest Crossley, two well-known sets for real tone and selectivity.

We charge storage batteries and sell new ones as well.

Eveready Batteries of all kinds for radio work, Tubes, Phones, etc., Flashlight Batteries, and Lamps.

Then don't forget our electric stock of which we carry a full line of electric apparatus of all kinds, at the right prices. That Cosy Glow or Durable Heater for the bedroom, the Hotpoint Range which has put all others in the background, and our regular lines of Irons, Toasters, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Fixtures and Shades complete, Lamps all styles and colors.

House wiring a specialty.

One 4-burner Florence automatic oil stove, complete with ovens; one coal or wood range.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee

'Phone 367.

"Yes, Oscar, if you go without food for seven days it makes one weak."

"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk, "I've just seen a man who makes faces." "Are you sure ?" asked his mother. "Yes," he replied, "he had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his hind feet."—Our Dumb Animals.

SUCCESS in baking is assured when you use

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

It contains no alum and leaves no bitter taste

Here and There

Southern Alberta is to have another addition to its growing list of titled ranchers, according to report. The Duc de Nemours, a descendant of Louis Phillipe of France, it is stated, is sailing in April to visit Lord and Lady Rodney, who have a ranch at Fort Saskatchewan, and, later, to acquire a homestead near the establishment of the Prince of Wales.

The Nova Scotia Technical College assays under direction of the Dominion Council of Scientific Research indicate that Nova Scotia oil shales to be the richest in the world, giving fifty gallons of high-grade paraffin to a ton of shale. One hundred million tons of the shale are readily accessible, and vast oil industries similar to those of Colorado and the Western States might well come into being in this province.

"I find general business conditions quiet but improving throughout Canada and undoubtedly the increase in the price of farm products will prove very encouraging to the west," said Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on his return from a recent tour of the Dominion. "Large orders for hardware shipped over our lines of late to the west indicate that the crop money is now beginning to circulate more readily, which in its turn is a mark of the farmer's confidence in the country."

There was a general increase in all phases of the lumbering industry in Canada during 1923, as compared with the previous year, according to the latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average value of the output in that year amounted to $139,894,677, as compared with $114,324,580 in 1922, an increase of 22.4 per cent. In this respect the lumbering industry comes third on the list of manufacturing industries in Canada, with the pulp and paper industry first and the flour and grist mills second.

Passengers aboard the Canadian Pacific steamship "Empress of France," now touring the world, had a unique experience recently while visiting Ceylon. Returning from a run out to Kandy, the old capital of the Cingalese Kings and Site of the Temple of the Tooth of Buddha, a train-load of the travellers was held up by a herd of wild elephants which, hemmed in on either side by the jungle, ambulated along the track ahead. This was a feature of the journey which delighted those of the tourists who were not anxious about missing the ship.

Viola Dana, the famous motion picture actress, whose work has delighted millions, is to be the star of a drama to be filmed at Banff, according to a recent report. Miss Dana journeyed from New York to Montreal and then across the continent via Canadian Pacific Railway in order to join her company for the film. The remainder of the cast are proceeding to Banff from Los Angeles and it is expected that shooting of the scenes will commence shortly. A very considerable number of big pictures have already been taken in Banff, which seems to have a great attraction for discerning stars and directors who appreciate the beauty of the scenery.

London's Missing Motto.

London has a coat of arms, but no motto.

The council decided upon its coat of arms in 1914, but there was a difference of opinion on the choice of a motto, and the question was shelved. Years have passed without any effort being made to supply the omission.

From time to time suggestions have been offered, and just at present everybody seems to be doing it. A professor of Cambridge puts forward "Urbs Urbium" (The City of Cities), which is neat without being gaudy, and also true.

But London, as several critics have pointed out, is something more than a city. It is, if you want to use Latin, "civitas"—a State, a community, a commonwealth. On these lines "Britannorum Focus"—the Britons' heart, has been evolved.

Latin is the usual heraldic language, but this is the day of innovations, and many think that whatever motto is chosen should be in the tongue of the people.

If this course is adopted by the Council what could be better than William Dunbar's praise of London in the fifteenth century:—"The Flower of Cities All." Others favor a motto of wider significance, such as "Heart of Empire," "Mother of Empire," and "Mother of Nations."

The Nicene Creed.

Nice or Nicaea in ancient times was a town in Bithynia, a small country of Asia Minor and a Province of the Roman Empire. It lay to the south-east of the Sea of Marmora. During the second century before the Christian era Bithynia was an independent kingdom and Nicaea was the seat of the royal government. Nicaea is celebrated as having been the scene of the first general council of the Christian Church, which sat from June 19 to August 25, 325, and adopted the creed, which, taking its name from the name of the town in which the council met, is known as the Nicene Creed. This creed emphasizes the divinity of our Lord and the doctrine of the Trinity. It is the fundamental creed of all Trinitarian churches the world over.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES
AND MORE
HOUSE PHONE (WHITE 77) SHOP OFFICE PHONE (BLACK 77)

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES
TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO
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Spring is here

I am supplied with the best grades of

Timothy, Red, Alsike and Sweet Clover Seeds.

Also Seed Grains

Wheat, Peas, Barley, Oats and Flax.

Also all kinds of

Feeds, Robin Hood Flour

All of which will be sold very cheap according to quality. Do not fail to see me before buying.

Fred A. Perry,
NAPANEE
Opposite Campbell House

BABY'S OWN SOAP
Best for Baby — Best for You

QUEEREST ISLAND IN WORLD.

Town of Bottom Is Built Inside a Crater.

Of all the queer islands in the world, surely Saba must be acceded the palm.

It is only a small island, having an area of five square miles, and its peculiar shape has given it its secondary title of "Napoleon's Cocked Hat."

It is in the Dutch West Indies, in the Leeward group, 40 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, and is merely a volcano which rises out of the sea to a height of 1,500 feet, only the peak and crater being above water.

The sides are almost sheer, and as there is generally a heavy surf breaking all round it, it is an extremely difficult and dangerous place on which to land.

It has no harbor, or anything resembling a harbor; it has no beach, and no landing-stage or safe anchorage.

It has no roads, no springs; no timber grows on the island, and no iron is to be found. It is so rocky and rugged that the only means of communication between house and house are footpaths. Yet this apparently inhospitable spot supports a population of about 2,500 people. For water the inhabitants depend on rain, which they catch in tanks.

The island is Dutch; and unlike all the other West Indian islands, the inhabitants are white. Most of the population is Dutch; real Dutch; fair, freckled and sandy. Yet they speak English.

The only town on Saba is at the top of the mountain; so they must needs call it "Bottom."

The town has hardly an ideal site, for it is inside the crater; it is just like living in the bottom of a teacup. The citizens have to climb up the sides to see the sea, and if they wish to descend to the water's edge they must take a path about as steep as the roof of a house and then climb down the "Ladder," a sort of stairway on the side of the cliff, with steps cut out of the rock.

Most people would rather die than attempt that "Ladder." The mere sight of it makes the average man dizzy; yet everything, stores, provisions, etc., has to be taken up that way. There is no other way.

The town itself is merely a jumble of small houses set down where possible. One or two of the houses rejoice in the possession of a small garden, but—well, it is just exactly the sort of a town one would expect to find in such a place if one had a sufficiently powerful imagination to expect a town at all.

The principal industry of this people, who being Dutch, yet speak English as their native tongue; who live at the top of a volcano, and call their own "Bottom"; who have no beach or landing-stage, no wood and no iron; is, what would you think?—of all things—shipbuilding.

They are good shipbuilders, too. Their boats and small craft are famous throughout the Windward Islands.

Their boats and fishing smacks are actually built inside the crater, hauled up to the edge, and then lowered into the sea.

As a final inconsistency, Saba, though it has no harbor, numbers a harbormaster amongst its high officials.

Wordsworth's Sister.

Had William Wordsworth, one of our greatest poets, written only the following three stanzas, lovers and critics of poetry would have been able to discern in them all the qualities we associate with his genuis.

The devotion of his sister Dorothy, and the happiness of his married life, find their reflection in his transparent respect for the high praise of womanhood.

She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove,
A Maid whom there were none to praise,
And very few to love.

A violet by a mossy stone
Half-hidden from the eye!
—Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and, oh,
The difference to me!

Father of Mail Service.

Mail coaches were introduced into England in the year 1784 by one John Palmer, of Bath. This worthy gentleman suffered much inconvenience from the mail leaving London on Monday and not reaching Bath until Wednesday. He travelled the country advocating reform, and was set down as a bore. But the system of flying mails he was able to inaugurate lasted until the days of railways. Still, it was not much better than the system of the Roman mails, as established in the third century, by which it seems possible that letters might have reached Rome from England in three or four days if relays of galloping chariots could cover a thousand miles at fourteen miles an hour.

Tiny Titles.

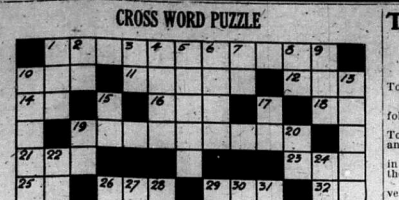
"What is it called?" This is the question we usually ask concerning a new book, and one with an original title will stand a good chance of becoming a best seller if the matter inside the covers is equally good.

One-word titles are not much in vogue to-day, although Mr. Hilaire Belloc published a book called "On" recently. Two novels, published some years ago, go one better than this, however. One was called "E," and the other "B."

Similarly, "Why," published in 1921, has been beaten by "?," which hails from America.

There are many three-letter titles, some of the best known being "She," "Eve," "Now," "Pan," and "Tim."

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



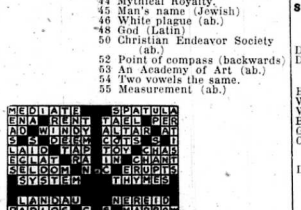
KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL.

1 A visual defect.
10 Before.
11 Street (Spanish).
12 Girl's name.
14 Unit of measure (ab.)
16 Railway office (ab.)
18 Man's name (ab.).
19 Pearly white.
21 Cackleberry.
23 Valuable rock.
25 Railroad (ab.)
26 Beverage.
29 Angel.
32 Hour (ab.)
33 Repeated introduction of serum.
34 Time east of Ft. William (ab.)
35 Boy's name (ab.)
36 And so on (ab.)
37 Name of a continent (ab.)
38 Oriental monetary unit.
41 A wager.
42 To figure.
47 Man's name (ab.)
49 To open (poetic)
50 Military decoration (backwards) (ab.)
51 Observe.
53 Full of pep.
55 Charge.
56 Constituents.

VERTICAL.

1 Skill.
2 Point of compass.
3 Imperial potentate (ab.)
4 Watch dog's welcome.
5 Battle of late war in France.
6 Uproar, (Archaic)
7 Towards.
8 Therefore.
9 Member Provincial Parliament (ab.)
10 Bubbles up.
13 The other thing.
15 Common sailor (ab.)
17 Chinese General.
19 For example (ab.)
20 Thus.
22 Fireplace.
24 European river.
26 Vaudeville term.
27 Prevaricate.
28 To complete.
29 Verbal suffix.
30 A rodent.
31 And other things (ab.)
39 One of the U.S. (ab.)
40 God of love.
41 Exist.
43 Designates time.
44 Mythical Royalty.
45 Man's name (Jewish)
46 White plaster (ab.)
48 God (Latin)
50 Christian Endeavor Society (ab.)
52 Point of compass (backwards)
53 An Academy of Art (ab.)
54 Two vowels the same.
55 Measurement (ab.)



Answer to last week's puzzle.

LINKS WITH THE "STONE AGE."

Primeval Habits of Kalahari Desert Tribes.

Mr. S. S. Dornan has added a great deal to our knowledge of the habits, customs, and beliefs of the Bushmen tribes inhabiting the arid plateau of the Kalahari desert in "Pygmies and Bushmen of the Kalahari."

This desert forms the greater portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and contains plentiful supply of giraffes, hippopotami, elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, vultures, wildebeans, and ostrich's, in addition to the commoner beasts and birds. There are also turtles, crocodiles, lizards, puff-adders, cobras, scorpions, and plagues of white ants.

The most remarkable feature about the ancient inhabitants, the Bushmen, was their artistic talent. There are rocks and caves from the Cape to the Zambesi covered with their paintings, mainly of hunting scenes. The colors used were yellow, brown, black, red, white, and blue.

The Bushmen were passionately fond of dancing, which was accompanied by singing and playing on reed flutes. The performers used to paint themselves, and tied dancing rattles round their ankles. The music was monotonous and melancholic, and consisted of the repetition of a few notes. The best-known are the Eland Bull Dance, the Baboon Dance, and the Frog Dance.

Totemism existed to a certain degree, and a man of the Eland clan could not marry a woman of his own clan. After death the body of the Bushman was thrown to the jackals and hyenas.

The great fact in their life was the dwelling bones. They never undertook an expedition without consulting them. They were four or five in number, denominated male and female, and from the way in which they fell the Bushmen divined their luck.

Kalahari Bushmen are, we are told, living practically in the Stone Age, and have very little organization.

They live in small communities, about twenty individuals in a group, and do not trouble about permanent habitation.

They are always on the move, and just make a wind-screen of branches in the open about three feet high. They sleep with their heads to the screen and their feet towards the fire. In spite of these precautions, they are often carried away by lions and leopards.

They hunt their quarry with knobkerries (throwing sticks), gins and traps, and poisoned arrows. For fishing they use assegais. They have a marvellous knowledge of the habits of the animals upon which they feed.

They are quite silent and amazingly keen-sighted. They seem to be able to eat any living thing; birds, snakes, iguanas, fish, and even insects are devoured with a like relish.

The food may even be putrid. It makes no difference to their appetite, nor does it affect their health. They waste nothing.

Young men secure their wives by feats of hunting. When a man wants a wife, he rushes off to the veld and kills the biggest and most dangerous animal he can, and then presents it to the father of the girl whom he wishes to marry.

Mr. Dornan acquits them of unkindness, and says that they are just as kind as any other people in their state of civilization. Their folklore closely resembles that of Christians.

They are dwindling fast, and their only prospect is absorption or extinction. "When they have gone," says Mr. Dornan, "one of the most interesting of savage races will have vanished from the earth, and every scrap of information will be of great value."

NATURE'S NIGHT-CLUB.

Some Flowers Turned Night into Day.

People often wonder whether plants and flowers really sleep. They do; some at night, others during the daytime. When a flower sleeps it closes its petals; when a plant sleeps the leaves droop and lie closer together for warmth.

Flowers that sleep by day are wide awake during the hours from dusk to early dawn, when the moths sip their honey, and in turn carry pollen from one blossom to another.

There are some flowers that, although they sleep during the night, seem able to dose when a storm threatens during the day.

If they did not close their petals and slip off into a light sleep when a shower came the honey would be washed away, the pollen would be rendered useless, and the velvety petals, which attract the bee in the first place, would be drenched and draggled.

Leaes of evergreens do not droop when they sleep, because they have a tougher skin, and in many cases a shiny one, and do not require extra warmth when asleep.

There are some flowers—the crocus, for instance—that sleep not only at night, but all winter under the ground, in the form of a bulb.

All early spring flowers, too, are specially hardy, so as to withstand the cold winds, and most of them are protected by a tough sheath round the bud, which only bursts when the sun is strong enough to kiss the sleeping beauty into life.

A One-legged Majority.

One Labor Ministry in New South Wales could only boast a majority of one. But it flourished on this until one day the majority fell down two flights of stairs and broke its leg.

This looked like disaster, but the majority offered to be wheeled from hospital to the Legislative Chamber in a bathchair in order to keep the Government in. Such heroic measures were not necessary, however, the Opposition consenting to "pair" the disabled majority.

Town of Napanee Auditors' Report, 1924

To the Mayor and Members of the Town Council of the Town of Napanee:

We, your auditors for the year 1924 beg leave to report as follows:—

(1) We have examined the various books of the Tax Collector, Town Treasurer, Public Utilities Commission, Board of Education, and Canal and Adjacent Lands Account.

(2) We have checked all items of Receipts and Expenditures in the above accounts, and examined all vouchers in support of these items as to actuality and legality of same.

(3) We have found these various accounts correct and have verified the balances shown with the bank balances.

(4) The following statements are attached herewith: (x) Statement of Mill Street Sewer Account, February 10th, 1926. (a) Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Napanee for the year 1924 (to December 15th). (b) Supplementary Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Town of Napanee from December 15th to December 31st, 1924. (c) Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Town of Napanee at Dec. 15th, 1924. (d) Statement of Debenture Debt of Town of Napanee at December 15th, 1924. (e) Supplementary Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Public Utilities Commission for the year 1924 (to December 15th). (f) Supplementary Statement of eReceipts and Expnditures of Public Utilities Commission from December 15th to December 31st, 1924. (g) Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Public Utilities Commission at December 15th, 1924. (h) Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Board of Education for the year 1924. (Napanee Collegiate Institute Account and Napanee Public Schools Account). (i) Statement of Memorial Fund held in Trust by Board of Education at December 31st, 1924. (j) Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Canal and Adjacent Lands Account for the year 1924.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. P. McLAUGHLIN
W. S. WILSON, Auditors.

TOWN OF NAPANEE

Supplemntary Statement, Dec. 15th to Dec. 31st, 1924.

RECEIPTS

Dec. 15	Cash on hand		$3236 82
			$3236 82

EXPENDITURES

Streets—			
Dec. 19	C. E. Duncan	$ 21 00	
19	R. Wood $12.00; G. Chatterson $3.60	15 60	
26	C. E. Duncan	21 00	
26	R. Wood $12.00; R. Wells $2.45	14 45	
26	S. Wells $2.45; J. Thompson $2.45	4 90	
26	Geo. Thompson $2.45; W. Baker $2.45	4 90	
26	H. A. Storms $1.20; N. Smith $1.20	2 40	
			$ 84 25
Poor—			
Dec. 20	W. McCracken	$ 6 50	
			$ 6 50
Town Property—			
Dec. 18	R. Howie	$ 18 75	
			$ 18 75
Dec. 31	Cash on hand		3127 32
			$3236 82

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Supplementary Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, Dec. 15th to Dec. 31st ,1924.

RECEIPTS

December 15th, Cash on hand	$3320 43
Dec. 15th to 31st, Water rates	171 38
	$3491 81

EXPENDITURES

Hydro-Electric Commission	$ 35 83
Water rebates	8 40
Wages	178 00
Bell Telephone Co.	5 56
Guarantee Bond Premium	20 00
Cartage expense	10 39
	$ 258 18
December 31st, 1924, cash on hand and in bank	$3233 63

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Receipts and Expenditures year ending Dec. 31st, 1924.

RECEIPTS

January 1, balance	$7561 92
Municipal grant	8869 38
Legislative grant, uniforms	81 25
Legislative grant, ordinary	1281 44
Legislative grant, Cadet Corps	50 00
Legislative grant, superannuation refund	21 50
County grant	10305 41
Superannuation	441 18
Examination fees	240 80
Interest, current account	51 80
For broken windows	7 00
	$28909 72

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, teachers	$17697 50
Caretaker	933 29
Secretary	100 00
Attendance officer	25 00
	$18755 79
Fuel	$1230 97
Electric light	48 31
Telephone	39 56
Equipment, laboratory	385 15
Equipment, library	350 83
Equipment, gymnasium	90 45
Supplies	282 18
Repairs	628 88
Advertising for teachers	31 13
Die for medals	42 50
Grant to Torch	74 00
Uniforms, Cadet	119 59
Janitor fee	1215 00
Paint and varnish	94 00
Insurance	436 03
Examinations	442 84
Postage and excise stamps	18 87
Miscellaneous	82 52
	$8592 71
	$23318 50
December 31st, 1924, balance	5561 22
	$28909 72

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Receipts and Expenditures year ending Dec. 31st, 1924.

RECEIPTS

January 1, balance on hand	$1751 66
Fees, non-residents	67 50
Municipal grant	14195 34
Legislative grant	102 01
Superannuation	300 00
	$16416 51

EXPENDITURES

Salaries—Teachers	$12060 00
Caretakers	810 00
Secretary	100 00
Attendance Officer	25 00
	$13025 00
Fuel	$ 827 50
Light	29 57
Telephones	62 08
Supplies	411 84
Repairs	233 46
Insurance	273 87
Maps	42 80
Paint and varnish	88 84
Plants bedding	17 20
Postage and excise stamps	10 75
Miscellaneous	75 67
	$2033 58
	$15058 58
December 31st, 1924, balance	1357 93
	$16416 51

NAPANEE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Canal Property Account

RECEIPTS

Jan. 1, 1924, balance on hand (Standard Bank)	$ 764 66
Boyle & Son, one year's rent	30 00
Gibbard Furniture Co., one year's rent	350 00
Waterworks Dept., one year's rent	600 00
Bank interest	21 02
	$1765 68

DISBURSEMENTS

Labor in cleaning up and beautifying Springside Park	183 54
Labor in extending dam to protect Springside Park	141 03
Huffman account, bolts, etc., for dam	11 50
Boyle & Son, cement for dam	45 10
Payment to Corporation of Napanee re Debenture By-Law No. 1091	749 94
	$1131 11
Balance in Standard Bank	$ 634 57

The Case and The Girl

by Randall Parrish

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"Take the seat over there, Sexton. You came in to see me from Fairlawn?"

"No, sir, I didn't. The fact is, I'm not out there any longer."

"Not there! What do you mean?"

"I've been discharged, sir, with two other servants, since the funeral yesterday."

"Discharged! By whom? Not Miss Natalie, surely?"

"Yes, sir. She didn't give no reason; just said we were not wanted any longer. That's one reason why I came here to see you, sir."

"But I hardly know how I can be of help. I have no house of my own, and —well, the truth of the matter is, Sexton, just at present I am not on very good terms with the young lady myself."

"I know that, sir," more confidently, "and it isn't a position I am seeking, at all. I have quite a tidy bit of money laid away, and could get plenty of work. That's not the point, sir. Why should Miss Natalie propose doing it right by me, after all I have done for her?"

"Sure of what?"

"Well, for one thing, it's my opinion that Percival Coolidge never killed himself, sir."

West sat up stiffly, as though struck a blow. These words startled him; drove his own mind into sudden activity.

"What makes you think that, Sexton?" he questioned slowly.

"Well, there's more than one thing," as though glad to have made the plunge, and anxious to justify himself. "But first of all that wasn't his revolver they found lying beside him. He always had one in his valise, an' it's there now, or was when I looked to see."

"You didn't tell that to the coroner."

"No, sir; he never put me on the stand. Besides I didn't know about it then. Did you notice where he was shot, sir?"

"Behind the right ear; the wound was plainly visible."

"Not very easy for a man to do himself, sir."

"No, but possible, nevertheless. The coroner was satisfied on that point."

"Yes, sir, but the coroner overlooked one thing, sir. He was more than a suicide coroner, and wanted to get done with it in a hurry. I and Simmons, sir, washed the body to get it ready for burial, an' I combed the hair down over the bullet wound. There wasn't no powder marks on the skin, an' not a hair was singed, sir. That's what makes me say he never killed himself."

West sat silent and motionless, looking straight at the man opposite, endeavoring to decide on a course of action. Some way in the depth of his earnestness, Sexton no longer appeared a servant. He was a man, voicing a man's heart. West realized the change instinctively; here was an intelligent loyal fellow, to be met frankly, and for the time being, at least, on the ground of equality. It would be useless to try to either mislead, or deceive.

"Sexton," he began finally, "this is a pretty serious charge you make, my man, but since I have been thinking things over, I confess some suspicious circumstances have arisen in my own mind. Of course I was not aware of these facts you have just related, but they fit in nicely with some observations of my own. The truth is," he confessed frankly, "I did not tell all I knew to the coroner's jury. I meant to do so, but the right questions were not asked, me, and certain details slipped my memory until too late. Do you recall a bottle of rock out in that clover field?"

"Yes, sir, to the right of the path; it is mostly hidden now by the growth."

"Entirely concealed, a few yards away. Well, when I crawled through the fence after hearing that shot fired, I saw nothing, and heard nothing. I had advanced into the field several rods when I came upon the trail of some one leading directly north. It was not a path; merely evidence that a single person had passed that way. I followed, and came to this bottle. Here there was every proof visible that the previous party had remained for some time, seated and lying on the ground under protection of the stone. The recovery was a recent one. Then evidently, whoever it was, had advanced to the right in the general direction of the gate through the fence, near where Coolidge's body was found. The marks of advance ended on a little path some ten yards from the boulder, where the fellow apparently turned about and retraced his steps."

"How far was that from the gate into the road, sir?" Sexton asked breathlessly.

"Within easy shooting distance for a revolver of that calibre, I should say. Any good marksman could have rung the bell."

"And you saw no one?"

"No; not a sign; the fact is I failed at the time to put two and two together. The thought of a possible murder never occurred to me."

"You think it was murder then, sir?"

"Yes, I do," replied West gravely. "It has all the marks, but who committed the crime? What was the motive? It will never do for us to make such a charge, after the coroner's verdict, without positive proof."

"No, sir."

"And you know of nothing which might clear this up?"

"No, sir; I've been with the Coolidges, sir, ever since Miss Natalie was a little girl, and I ain't heard of any trouble that ought to end in murder, sir."

"How old was Miss Coolidge when her father died?"

"She must have been seventeen, sir."

"And since then Percival Coolidge had full charge of the estate?"

"Practically, yes, sir; there was another trustee, but he died; and then, as I understand, Miss Natalie had some funds of her own."

West took a cigar from his pocket, and lit it. Although not altogether clear in his own mind, he had begun to see light.

CHAPTER VII

Against a Stone Wall.

Was this discovery anything to him? What difference could it make whether Percival Coolidge had died by his own hand, or been treacherously shot from ambush? How would it benefit Natalie Coolidge to have the truth revealed? And, if it would benefit her, why should he devote his time and labor to such an effort? She had cast him off, thrown him aside; her affairs had no further interest for him. Let her lawyer take care of them. These were West's first thoughts.

All true, yet this state of mind brought no satisfaction. He was interested; he could not escape his first impressions of the girl, or drive from him a desire to serve her, whether she wished it, or not. She might, indeed, be in equal danger from an assassin. He could not determine this until he learned the cause of the slaying of Percival. Then, on the other hand, suppose some one else's suspicions were also aroused. Who would they naturally look to as guilty of this horrible crime? There was but one answer—Natalie Coolidge. She was seemingly the only person to directly benefit by his death. All these considerations urged him on, overcame his doubt and indecision. Then he desired to learn the truth himself. His eyes rested on Sexton's anxious face.

"I've been thinking it over," he admitted quietly, "and I guess it is up to you and me to find out what this means."

"Yes, sir," hesitatingly. "You—you don't think it was Miss Natalie, sir?"

"No, I do not, Sexton. I have my own reasons for saying that. Yet naturally she is the one to be first suspected. Do you know anything?"

"Only that I am sure she was in the garden, sir, when the shot was fired. I saw her there just after you drove away."

"That is conclusive then, so far as her personal actions are concerned."

"Where was it the three of you went on Sunday in the runabout, Captain West?" asked Sexton.

"To a house over in the factory district; some charity case that Coolidge was interested in—the widow of one of his employees, I believe."

"Did you see the people?"

"No, I didn't go in; waited outside in the car; it was no affair of mine. Why?" he asked in surprise.

"Because, sir, Miss Natalie seemed like a different person when she got back. Not in looks, or nothing like that, I don't mean, but in the way she talked and acted. Nothing suited her all the rest of the day. You know how she was to you, sir. Well she was just that snappy with all of us, even after we brought the body back to the house. And she wouldn't look at him, sir, not even after he was dressed proper and laid out."

"I hardly believe," said West thoughtfully, "you can attribute her state of mind to anything that occurred on that trip. Indeed she was in high spirits all the way home."

"I can't help that, sir," Sexton insisted blindly. "It was something that happened yesterday what set her wrong, an' if I was you, sir, I'd find out what happened in that house first of all. Could you find the place?"

"Yes, I think so. I'll look it up, although I don't have much faith in your theory." He glanced at his watch. "I'll go out there now. You come back here about five, and we will talk over any discoveries I may make."

"And what shall I do, sir?"

Both were standing, West with hand on the knob of the door. The light in his eyes hardened.

"Nothing seems to me now, Sexton, unless you can find an excuse to return to Fairlawn, after something you have forgotten, let us say. If we can learn what Miss Natalie proposes doing it might furnish a clue."

"Very well, sir, and I am to be here at five o'clock?"

"Yes, at five; I will leave word with the doorman to show you in at once."

West picked up a taxi-cab for the trip, bidding the chauffeur to drive to a certain section of the city, and then up and down the various streets until told to stop. His conversation with Sexton had greatly strengthened his conviction that this was a murder, and he had determined to ferret out the truth if possible. Yet, thus far, there was nothing to build upon, no clue, no motive, no suspicion as to who had perpetrated the deed. He simply faced a blank wall, in which no entrance was apparent, yet there must be one, if he was only fortunate enough to stumble upon it. Deep down in his heart West was conscious that he possessed a motive in this search far more worthy than mere curiosity. That motive was Natalie Coolidge. He smiled at the thought, yet confessed it true. In spite of her curt dismissal, his memory of the girl centered about those earlier hours of their acquaintance. Something mysterious had occurred to make her change so quickly, and he was unwilling to condemn her before learning the real reason.

The chauffeur drove slowly up and down obscure streets for half an hour before West recognized familiar surroundings, and motioned for him to draw up against the curb. He had discovered the place sought, but from the street it exhibited no signs of occupancy, nor did any knocking at the front door bring any response within. He circled the building. Every door was locked, but, as he passed along the other side to regain the taxi, a man emerged from the next house, and halted him.

"Say, what're yer snoopin' round there for? Lookin' for somebody?"

"Yes, the parties who were here Sunday. What's become of them?"

"Hobart, you mean?"

"Is that his name? I met him downtown, and he told me to come here," West explained rapidly. "We had a deal on."

"Oh, yer did, hey," leaning his arms on the fence. "Well, Jim Hobart was the name he giv' me. That's my house, which is why I happen to know what his name was. Something queer about that feller, I reckon, but it's none o' my business. You ain't a detective, or nothin' like that, are yer?"

"Nothing at all like that," West laughed, although interested. "Why? Did you think the police might be after him?"

"Not for anything I know about, only he skipped out mighty sudden. Paid me a week's rent, and never stayed there three days. That looks sorter queer. Then Sunday that fellar what committed suicide out south—I read about it in the papers—came to my house to hire a car to take workin' his factory, that's how I come to know who the guy was. The next night Hobart, an' them with him, just naturally skipped out."

"Who did he have with him here—a family?"

"A woman 'bout his age, I should say, an' a younger one. I didn't see 'em only from the window; didn't get no sight o' the girl's face, but I sure could tell the way she walked she was young. They didn't have nothin' with 'em; that's all my stuff in the house there."

Feeling the uselessness of trying to learn anything more, West thanked him, and returned to the taxi.

"Back to the club," he ordered briefly, and settled into his seat to think.

SELECTING DAIRY COWS

TEMPERAMENT, FEED CAPACITY, CONSTITUTION AND VIGOR.

These Are the Points Which Should Receive Attention and This Article Tells What to Look For Under Each of These Heads.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

When a man is in need of dairy cows and goes out to search for animals that are likely to be profitable to him there are a number of things to be kept in mind. A cow is a cow, but comparatively few are real high producing profitable cows. The purchaser should depend on his own judgment, and not on statements of owners unless such statements are backed up by carefully kept records of production.

Cows with "feed capacity" show plenty of room or middle for the storage of feed. They are long and deep between the shoulder and the hip, long faces, wide from eye to eye and muzzle, and large jaw with full well-developed salivary glands.

Cows with "constitution and vigor" are well through the heart region, have a big strong heart, a strong circulation of blood to all parts of the body. This condition is usually reflected in the healthy condition of the hair, oily secretions of the hide and well-developed, prominent veins on the under side of the abdomen and on the udder, face and neck. Constitution and vigor is also shown in large bright eyes, large nostrils and a general alertness.

Cows with "well-developed milk organs" can boast of the following characteristics:

Udder well attached to the body and not pendulous.

Udder tissue pliable and soft to the touch, free from coarseness, hard areas or lumps.

Udder of good size, extended well forward and high up behind.

Large veins running from the anterior abdominal forward and well along the abdomen.

The skin covering the udder is soft and pliable, teats are of a good size to fill the hand and are evenly placed.

Don't forget the producing dairyman is not likely to find many such cows. Those that have faults are most likely to be offered for sale. If you can see her milked so much the better.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

High and Low Testing Milk Compared With Mixed Milk.

The question has been raised as to whether milk with varying fat content when mixed, as is done at the cheese factory, would give results that average between high and low testing lots made up separately, as is done with experimental testing.

Four cows were chosen for dividing lots of milk as delivered to the O.A.C. Dairy Department from farms surrounding Guelph, between two vats, one of which tested high in fat and the other comparatively low. Each vat contained 450 pounds of milk. From each 150 pounds were taken and made into a third vat. Finally 1,200 pounds of milk were used in each lot. The average percentages of fat in the milk were 3.85, 3.27 and 3.57. The yields of cheese per 1,000 pounds of milk were, respectively 102.6, 94.63 and 97.60. The theoretical yield of the mixed lots is 98.5 pounds of cheese which is within one pound of the actual. This difference is accounted for by differences in moisture content of the cheese, difference in whey fat and in losses due to handling the milk, curd and cheese. The average scores of the cheese were 88.48, 86.61 and 88.74 respectively for the high, low and mixed lots, indicating that in the opinion of the expert judge there was not much difference in the quality of the cheese.

Conclusion.—These tests show that mixed lots of milk containing varying percentages of fat are likely to yield cheese averaging fairly closely to what would be obtained if the lots were made separately into cheese.

Salting Tests.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether salt is, or is not, a butter preservative. Tests were made at the O. A. C. Dairy Department comparing butters made from the same cream, pasteurized, to one lot of which no salt was added, in other lots the salt content was 0.46, 1.69 and 2.9 per cent. The lots of butter were held in cold storage in 14-pound boxes for six months at temperature of 12° F. It was scored by the Provincial Butter Grader at the end of 1, 3 and 6 months periods. The lots having no salt averaged higher in flavor score each time, but were practically the same at the end of 1, 3 and 6 months, and a little higher with one exception than the salted lots throughout the testing period. In these tests salt apparently had no preservative effect on the butter. High salting no doubt injures the quality of butter when fresh and is no advantage when it is to kept in cold storage. Most Canadian markets require some salt in butter, but the demand is for less salt than formerly. At no time should butter contain over 2.5 per cent. of salt.

Dairy Notes.

Milk is such a perishable food that measures should be taken to preserve it in good condition for at least 36 to 48 hours after it is drawn from the cow. Pasteurization, which includes cooling and holding at a reasonably low temperature, preferably below 50° F. are the two things necessary and practicable for reasonable cost. Where milk is held at 60° to 70° F., which is ordinary house temperature, the Dealers' raw milk will not remain sweet for more than 12 hours, whereas if pasteurized it will likely be quite fit for table use up to 24 or 30 hours holding. If kept at 50° F. the pasteurized milk will remain in good condition for 48 hours or longer.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Dairy Dept., O. A. College.

MANY SOILS NEED LIME

YIELD ON LIME AND PHOSPHATE PLOTS WAS 60% GREATER.

Results of Experiments Carried Out During Two Past Seasons in Several Different Counties.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Lime and phosphate experiments were planned by the Chemistry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College to determine the effect of lime and acid phosphate on wheat and the succeeding crop of clover. Each experiment consisted of four one-half acre plots. The experiment was started in the autumn of 1922 when three experiments in each of the following counties were undertaken: Haldimand, Norfolk, Wentworth, Brant, Lincoln, Halton, Elgin and Welland. The fertilizers and lime were applied immediately before seeding the ground with wheat. It was not expected that lime would influence the crop of wheat but it was permitted to see its influence on the clover following the wheat. When the wheat was harvested in 1923 it was found that on the plots receiving lime and acid phosphate the yield was 54 pas cent. greater than on the check plots.

In the autumn of 1923, three experiments were laid down in each of eight counties, extending west and east of the original eight. When the plots in the sixteen counties were harvested in 1924 it was found that the plots where lime and acid phosphate had been applied yielded 45 per cent. more than the check plots. The clover was harvested from the plots started in the autumn of 1922, and gave a yield of clover on the lime and phosphate plots nearly twice than the yield on the check plots. The clover yield on the lime and phosphate plots was sixty per cent. greater than it was on the check plots.

The soil of the plots in these sixteen counties all showed a shortage of lime when taken over by the Department.

During the autumn of 1924 the work was extended to three other counties in each of eight additional counties.

The results to date on the lime and phosphate experiments are very interesting and show that without doubt lime may be applied with profit for clover and that acid phosphate may be applied with profit on wheat.—Dept. of Extension, Ontario Agricultural College.

Sweet Clover Butter.

The tests made in butter-making during the last few years on cow pasturing on sweet clover was conducted with milk from farms where sweet clover was the only pasture. The butter was made in small lots in the Farm Dairy at the O. A. College and was scored by the Official Butter Grader for the Province, the other year no flavor could be detected in the milk, cream or butter which might be attributed to sweet clover feeding. The butter tests were made altogether, one from raw cream churned sweet, one from raw cream ripened with a culture, one from cream without culture, one from pasteurized cream to which culture was added and then ripened. These conditions cover practically all that are likely to meet with on the farm or at the creamery. The butter was held in cold storage for two months before it was judged, in order to allow any flavor that might be present. Sweet clover is a valuable pasture crop on dairy farms and should not be condemned by cheese or butter manufacturers.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

A garden is a beautiful book, writ by the fingers of God; every flower and every leaf is a letter.—Douglas Jerrold.

Buttermilk.

The lactic acid organisms in buttermilk make it a very valuable food. Not so much is to be valued for the energy value that it contains, but for its ability in fighting and destroying the bacteria of decomposition in the alimentary canal.

Poultry fatteners feed buttermilk with the purpose of getting quicker gains and more tender, juicy meat. They have also found that buttermilk fed chickens ship with less mortality and that the dressed poultry retains its high quality for a longer period after being placed in cold storage, indicating that the bacteria of decomposition had been eliminated or at least held in check.

Weak Link.

The number of eggs set to get a mature pullet is possibly the most inefficient part of the poultry business. The hatching power of the egg is known to be an inherited character, yet the hatching power of eggs is very seriously affected by nutrition and general care and management. The Department of Poultry Husbandry, O. A. College has been conducting some experiments along these lines, but results so far would not warrant any conclusions being offered. The problem is complicated and will take considerable time to work out.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College.

"Sam Hill."

"Sam Hill" has long been a familiar name for use in conversation, where originality failed to bring anything more fresh or expressive. There has been some discussion of late over its origin. E. V. Lucas sought to trace in London papers the phrase "mad as Sam Hill," and Lindley M. W. writing in the London Times, thought it was derived from a song "Sam Hall," popular in a London tavern around 1848, containing a verse of short lines and long sweep awaiting execution for murder.

That it is rather a mild "swear word," adopted first by the Puritans, is the opinion of Prof. J. Wittard, in the New York Times. Mr. Wittach has been tracing similes for many years, and paid special attention to such phrases as the parenthesizing the unknown Sam Hill. The Puritans so modified their conversation but they sought to avoid hard language popular with other peoples, and especially in the England from which they came, and thus they took up phrases which have passed into the language, though regarded as

BIRTH-RATE IN BRITAIN

MILLION BABIES BORN YEARLY IN OLD COUNTRY.

Although Birth-Rate Is Falling and Large Numbers Are Emigrating, the Population Is Increasing—Is Britain Overcrowded?

The birth-rate in Britain has been falling for nearly half a century, says a writer in an Old Country paper, and you will find numbers of people who pull long faces over this, and say it means that Britain is going to the dogs. Point out to these people that over a million babies are born yearly in Great Britain, and they will shake their heads and say: "Yes, but look at the birth-rate. It is only 22.5 per 1,000, and falling."

A birth-rate of 22.5 per 1,000 means that for each ten thousand people 225 babies arrive yearly, a total for the country of well over a million. The deaths, on the other hand, are less than half a million, and the rate is falling year by year. In other words, the births are more than double the deaths.

Large numbers are constantly emigrating from Britain. During October, in fact, a little over a quarter of a million yearly (157,000 to various parts of the Empire and 99,000 to foreign countries), when the population is increasing. Not merely increasing, but increasing rapidly, for, in addition to the excess of births over deaths, we have also to reckon in the number of aliens who are constantly arriving and settling in England.

From 1911 up to the date of the Great War the annual increase of population averaged no less than 415,000. The war killed off more than three-quarters of a million men and cut the birth-rate by about 150,000 a year for four years. But the war stopped emigration almost entirely, and this alone was a compensation for the extra deaths and the diminished births. That is to say, it compensated for the extra deaths, though, of course, it meant that the remaining population was short of able-bodied men and consisted largely of elderly people, women, and children.

In 1920, the second year after the war, the birth-rate leapt upwards, there being 20.9 births to the 1,000 than in 1919. The rate has since fallen to about the 1914 level.

But here is the point which the pessimists forget, and they always never think. A curious point, too, and one well put by the Registrar-General, Mr. S. P. Vivian. "The birth-rate, when operating on an increasing population, has a geometrical effect, and a declining birth-rate may then produce a constant or even an increasing annual addition to the population."

That is exactly what is happening in Great Britain, and there are more people than ever there to be fed and housed. The fact that there are smaller families makes no difference, there being more smaller families. Thus, six persons would be represented each equal twenty-four; eight with three produce the same result.

Each year about 550,000 young men and women come into the labor market, which is already overstocked, and England is to-day the most overpopulated country on earth, for there are actually 700 people to the square mile. In other words, if we divided up the land among the people, there would be less than an acre apiece.

Compare this fearfully crowded state with other parts of the Empire. Canada has only two persons to the square mile, and Australia just under two. Newfoundland has two, New Zealand eleven, South Africa only nine. It is about time that poor old Britain should get some relief, and be enabled to pour out her overcrowded millions into the open lands elsewhere?

Horse Racing.

Horse racing was known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, in the days of Henry II., the first Plantagenet, mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in horse racing. In the reign of James I., of England and VI., of Scotland, the first king to reign over both kingdoms, the celebrated race course was laid out at Newmarket and Garterly in the north. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell. In the later part of the reign of Elizabeth races were run in Hyde Park, London. Charles II. patronized these races, and instead of bells as prizes, he gave a silver bowl, or cup, which at 100 guineas. King William III., added to the plates, as did Queen Anne, and William established an academy for the teaching of riding.

Solomon's Cave.

Solomon's Cave, an old quarry from which the stone had been taken to build Solomon's Temple, is situated just outside of Jerusalem, in the hills of Judea. All that is left of the temple is the foundation. In the reign of James I., of England and VI., of Scotland, the first king to reign over both kingdoms, the celebrated race course was laid out at Newmarket and Garterly in the north. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell. In the later part of the reign of Elizabeth races were run in Hyde Park, London. Charles II. patronized these races, and instead of bells as prizes, he gave a silver bowl, or cup, which at 100 guineas. King William III., added to the plates, as did Queen Anne, and William established an academy for the teaching of riding.

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Extraordinary.

An eminent professor, who had achieved world-wide fame, was invited to dine with friends. On leaving home one night from a dinner held in his honor, he imagined that he heard a sound in his bedroom.

Making his way to the room, he entered and called out: "Is anyone there?"

A thief lay concealed under the bed. Hearing the question, and perhaps knowing the professor, he shouted in reply:

"No!"

"That's exceedingly strange!" remarked the professor. "I was positive I heard someone in this room."

Drury Lane Theatre.

The famous Drury Lane Theatre in London, England, derives its origin in a patent which Charles II. converted into a theatre in the reign of King James I. It was rebuilt and called the Phoenix, and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew on April 25, 1663. The actors were called "the King's servants," and ten of them, called gentlemen of the grat chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with lace. This building was burned down with its scenes in January, 1672, but was rebuilt by the famous architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and opened on March 26, 1674.

CASTIRON CUSTOMS

Ashanti Warriors Eat Brave Hearts to Acquire Strength.

Civilized races have no monopoly on matters of etiquette and castiron customs. The Kaffir in his land-covered but is hedged around with even more unbreakable customs which demand the implicit and unswerving observance.

Among Kaffirs greens or vegetables are regarded as woman's food, while the woman on her side would never think of eating certain parts of the meat killed by her husband. That is "man's food."

No Kaffir would dream of eating Kaffir corn or drinking sour-milk with anyone who was not of his own sur-name or clan-name. To do so would prevent all future intercourse with any lady of that clan, she would have to be regarded as a sister.

When a man visits his mother-in-law, he must be very careful indeed what part of the meat he is eating. The mother-in-law must also be very careful what she eats when visiting her son-in-law. Certain parts should never be eaten by such a visitor.

These are different reasons for these abstinences. Sometimes it is the staple diet of a people which may not be eaten, when a person is in any state of uncleanness. Thus no Kaffir who has killed a man, even in battle, may eat until he has been cleansed. Mothers of children must refrain from sour-milk or millet during the first month of their confinement. A boy who is being initiated into manhood may not touch milk, he lives on porridge.

Another reason is that the person may assimilate the properties of whatever he is eating. In this way a fellow will eat the heart of an ox that he may become brave and strong. The Bushman is afraid of eating slow-footed animals lest they should hinder him in the chase. The Bans, of West Africa, will never touch tortoise for the same reason.

About a hundred years ago Sir Charles McCarthy was killed by the Ashantee warriors, and his heart was eaten by the chiefs present, to inspire them with his bravery.

Another reason for refraining from eating certain animals or plants is the belief in totemism, the belief that a tribe is descended from some animal or tree. Thus a man of the Kangaroo tribe in Australia will not touch the kangaroo. On the other hand, it is his duty to see to it that the kangaroo grows on being prolific and other tribes may eat of him. He does this by magic rites.

This belief is found in South Africa, and in fact all through Africa, and has a very wide distribution all over the world.

Among the Baganda of Central Africa, each man has two totems; he may destroy neither. Each clan has here a special place in society. The lion is the royal clan, never beat a drum. Should a woman of this clan marry the king all her male children are strangled at birth.

The ancient Persian ritual is built up round Kava and Betel, in the South Sea Islands, as is built up round port wine in our own country. The kava must go round in order and the chewing of betel with lime and pepper leaves is also a ritual.

Tobacco, too, has its rites. No man would accept a cigarette without first tapping it on the box. To offer a cigarette to a man immediately forms a friendship, perhaps for a journey only, but often it breaks the ice.

So also with the Kaffir; he also takes a pinch of snuff from his host before saying a word about his business, more important it be.

Millet and sour milk are to the Kaffir what corn and wine were to the Greeks—religious sacraments, only to be partaken of when spiritually clean.

The Porcelain Tower.

The Porcelain Tower of China was situated in Nankin. It was begun in 1411 and occupied nineteen years in building, being completed in 1430. It was in nine stories, was 260 feet high, in nine stories, each having a cornice and a gallery without. The outer face of this unique structure was composed of slabs of porcelain of various colors, principally green, red, yellow and white. At every one of its nine stories the projecting roofs of the cornices were covered with green tiles, and a bell was suspended from each corner. There were 152 bells in all, which gave a sweet sound when there was a brisk wind. One hundred and twenty-eight lamps were hung on the outside. On the top was a gigantic gilt ball, and a huge iron apple, surmounted by a gilded ball. A spiral staircase led to the summit. It was constructed for a gift to the Empress, and was kept in repair by the Government. In 1801 it was struck by lightning and its three upper stories were broken or thrown down, but the injury was repaired. It was destroyed in 1856 by the Taiping rebels, who blew it up and carried away the materials of which it was composed, fearing that the magic influence of its bells and lamps would work against the success of their cause.

Extraordinary.

An eminent professor, who had achieved world-wide fame, was invited to dine with friends. On leaving home one night from a dinner held in his honor, he imagined that he heard a sound in his bedroom.

Making his way to the room, he entered and called out: "Is anyone there?"

A thief lay concealed under the bed. Hearing the question, and perhaps knowing the professor, he shouted in reply:

"No!"

"That's exceedingly strange!" remarked the professor. "I was positive I heard someone in this room."

Drury Lane Theatre.

The famous Drury Lane Theatre in London, England, derives its origin in a patent which Charles II. converted into a theatre in the reign of King James I. It was rebuilt and called the Phoenix, and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew on April 25, 1663. The actors were called "the King's servants," and ten of them, called gentlemen of the grat chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with lace. This building was burned down with its scenes in January, 1672, but was rebuilt by the famous architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and opened on March 26, 1674.

CZAR MARRIED MAID

A PLAIN GIRL WHO CAPTIVATED AN EMPEROR.

Peter I. of Russia Married Maid Because She Worked Hard to Keep Her Master's House Clean—Died Holding Her Hand.

Europe has probably never had a sovereign more complex than Peter I. of Russia, one of the greatest soldiers of his time, whose destructive sword swept Europe from Sweden to the Dardanelles.

Statesman and semi-savage, king and buffoon—one hour, the emperor, the incarnation of dignity; the next, carousing with common soldiers, or gloating over the sufferings of the victims of knout and strappado, he was the strangest jumble of contradictions who has ever worn the Imperial purple.

"He chose his friends," we are told, "among the common herd; looked after his household like any shopkeeper; and sought his pleasure among the lower populace generally finds it."

It was thus fitting that he should make the empress of a laundry-maid who had so little to recommend her to his favor, and whose chief attraction in his eyes was that she had a coarse and strong constitution, and was an excellent comrade in his carousals.

One day in 1702, so the story is told, the czar, when calling on his favorite Menshikof, was astonished to see the cleanliness of his surroundings and his person.

"How do you contrive," he asked, "to have your house so well-kept, and to wear such fresh and dainty linen?"

Menshikof's answer was "to open a door, through which the sovereign perceived a buxom girl, aproned and sponge in hand, bustling from chair to chair, and going from window to window scrubbing the window-panes"—a vision of industry which made such a powerful appeal to his majesty that he begged an introduction on the spot to the lady of the sponge.

Whatever the attraction, says a writer in John o' London's Weekly, it was not that, after his first sight of the laundry-maid, Peter's visits to Menshikoff became more and more frequent, and culminated one day in his marrying the girl of her in the Imperial Palace—soon followed by a secret marriage.

But if Catharine lacked physical graces, she had a rare gift of diplomacy. She had, moreover, an unfailing cheerfulness and goodness of heart which quickly endeared her to the capricious Peter. In his frequent fits of nervous irritability, which verged on madness, she alone had the power to soothe him, and restore him to sanity. Her very voice, it is said, had a magic to arrest him in his worst rages.

Thus each day the peasant-woman took deeper root in the heart of the emperor, until she became indispensable to him. She was never out when he was his constant companion—in camp or on visits to foreign Courts, where she was received with the honors due to a queen.

His allegiance never wavered, nor indeed did that if his army, who idolized her to a man. She might well, like Napoleon's mother, have said she was the typical soldier's wife, and cut a brave figure as she reviewed the troops or rode at their head in the uniform of a grenadier's cap. She shared all the hardships and dangers of campaigns with a smile on her lips, sleeping on the hard ground and marching in the trenches, with the bullets whistling about her ears and men dropping to right and left of her.

To Peter his scullery-queen was "Friend of my heart," "Dearest heart," and "Dear little mother." He complains pathetically, when away from his army, "I am dull without you—and there is nobody to take care of my shirts."

When the czar once left him on a round of visits, he grew so impatient at her absence that he sent a yacht to bring her back, and with it a letter, saying: "I am tired of courts and find them deserted, I feel as if I must rush away at once. It is all so empty without thee."

And each visit was accompanied by a present—now a watch, now some costly lace, and again a lock of his hair or a simple bunch of dried flowers. Once it was a simple apple, but a homely gift as a little fruit or a furlined waistcoat.

When the czar's quarrel with his eldest son, Alexis, came to its tragic denouement in Alexis' death, Catharine's son became heir to the throne of Russia.

Wonderful tales are told of the splendors of Catharine's coronation—of the crown, a miracle of diamonds and pearls and emeralds, of the banquet made at a cost of a million and a half roubles; the coronation gown, which cost 4,000 roubles; and the gorgeous canopy, with its blaze of gold and heraldry. In which the czarina made her trimphal progress through the streets of the capital.

The crowning glory of this remarkable ceremony came when, after Peter had placed the crown on his wife's head, she sank weeping at his feet and embraced his knees.

For a few more years the laundry-maid shared the splendors of one of world's greatest thrones; but in February, 1725, Peter died, his hand clasped in hers, and whispering her name with his last breath. she was crowned empress.

She shut herself up with her sorrow for weeks, weeping in her apartments and refusing to see anyone. And it was a happy day, two years later, that brought her release from the sceptre she had neither the heart nor the will to wield alone, and reunion with the man who was more to her than all the world's crowns.

No Use.

"Do ye kin onything guid for a cold, Bandy?"

"Ay."

"Weel, mon!"

"Hae ye got the price o' two Scotch whuskies on ye."

"I hae not."

"Then it's nae use ma tellin' ye."

The Elephant.

An elephant works from the age of twelve to the age of eighty. It can haul fifteen tons, lift half a ton, and carry three tons on its back.

GOOD-BYE, OLD YEAR.

How the London Scot Welcomes the New Year.

"I'm one of the few men alive who have attended the St. Paul's New Year's festivities every year without missing, since 1876, when the fun outside the famous cathedral really came into fashion," says a writer in Answers.

Like most big events, this celebration had a modest origin. It began, it is generally agreed, by only two people meeting under the shadow of St. Paul's. At the clock chimed twelve they poured out a wee drop of the refreshment that the famous Robbie Burns wrote about, and under its soothing influence they proposed a solemn toast—a toast that you and I have also proposed often enough: "A happy and prosperous New Year."

Then these two cronies wisely talked over the matter just passed, and, no doubt, learned practical and valuable lessons. Philosophers these two, for what sounder philosophy could you have than learning and profiting by past experience.

The following year a few other men from the North joined our two friends outside the cathedral. Within a few years the gathering was quite "an institution." The gaiety increased, and numbers, in the hundreds, are now you can see on Ludgate Hill, on New Year's Eve, at midnight, thousands of joyful people. Their ranks stretch down the steps of St. Paul's to the dingy railway-bridge at Ludgate Circus, while in the streets at the side of the cathedral people are also packed like sardines.

Iron railings are now erected before the cathedral to keep the merry-makers off the steps of Christopher Wren's great masterpiece of architecture, lest the crowd should force itself inside. In order that jubilant feelings may not be unduly encouraged to dance there are now no New Year's chimes at St. Paul's. Not even a watch-night service, such as is held in most churches, the cathedral is closed at five in the evening until, rather late the following morning.

Instead of the one "ambulance man" usually stationed at the cathedral, about a hundred are called out now by the police, and while each one can only find one or two policemen in the vicinity at other times, this one night of the year finds dozens of them busily employed in doing their best to induce the enthusiasts to take their pleasure wisely.

Fireworks are not allowed in the City of London, and the police do their best to "keep them down," but in spite of this a few "go up." Also, if you go to St. Paul's this night you will be obliged to confess that Scotsmen are not mean, despite revue "sags" to the contrary, for refreshments are sold liberally to the entire strangers mixing with the crowd.

Strenuous attempts are made to perform Scottish dances, but space will not permit of the revellers executing them to an occasional melody, though if you are yearning to hear bagpipes, or to see real kilts, you'll generally be pleased to find appointment! Only half the people present, indeed, are Scots; the other half have come out to join their brethren from the North enjoying themselves.

FLOOD-TIME TIME.

Some Londoners Live Below Level of High Water.

Many an old house along London's riverside has a strange arrangement at its door.

There is beyond the usual step or steps a sill standing a foot or two high across the doorway. Sometimes the sill is a solid fixture of concrete, and you have to step over it to enter the house, and sometimes it is a board fitting into grooves, and can be removed if need be.

Strangers wonder at these sills, which are a marked feature of Thames-side architecture. What are they there for, and keeping the way out to the house? And why should the owner be so proud of the house that has one?

Well, every man likes to think that he can live adventurously, even in London. And folk who dwell in these silted houses live some half-a-dozen times a fortnight below the level of the river.

With new moons especially, the tides run so high that they cross the riverside roads more than a foot or two deep through the houses if it were not for the sills.

There is one part, a suburb between Putney and Teddington that has not its house or houses to the very door of which the higher tides reach at this time of year. Unless they choose a back way out you may be marooned in any one of these houses for a couple of hours at high water. In some places the back way may be flooded as well, for the tide sometimes runs far up the lanes leading from the river.

Yet all these houses are lived in by folk who love to boast of how they have to protect themselves against the tide.

Whatever the inconvenience of this periodic flooding, Londoners like it. Barnes, it is true, has built a wall to keep the tide off the terrace, but that long stretch of Thames-side was up in arms against a proposal to build a similar wall along its front.

The wall would have kept the path open at all times and have given double security to a score of houses, but the people of Strand-on-the-Green loved their little adventures with the tide.

So London has her little Hollands where people dwell below the level of high water. It is said that some square miles all told of London are below that level. But most of this ground is in the east and southeast, behind stout levées. It is only here up that you find the houses up the steps of which the tide climbs to pay a call. And there the sills turn Father Thames away, and no one is annoyed by his playfulness.

Widow Who Rules an Island.

In the South Pacific is an island called Bardoo, which is ruled over by a widow. She was there originally in the hope that missionary work would assuage her grief over the loss of her husband. She is now ruler of the island, which contains only three other white inhabitants.

Artificial Silk.

A cubic metre of wood worth 75 cents can be transformed into artificial silk worth $35.

Wonderful Clock-Jacks

Not content with public clocks, that merely chimed the quarter and sounded the hours from within, our ancestors must have some visible sounding and striking agency. So very frequently there is seen an old timepieces the little figures styled "clock-jacks."

Some of these queer little mechanical magnifiers have disappeared, but a goodly number still remain, especially on English cathedral and church towers.

Among the oldest of the clock-jacks is that oddly grotesque group on the tower of St. Mary Steps at Exeter. These clock-jacks originally stood over the west gate, and only when the gate was demolished did they come to their present position. The figures are in bronze and are said to date back to the time of Henry VIII., who is represented by the sitting figure which kicks out the hours with its heels, while the men-at-arms sound the quarters.

The good folks of Exeter, however, knowing and caring little for Henry VIII., used to style these clock-jacks "Matthew Tucker and his sons," after a highly respected miller who once lived near the town and with whom they were better acquainted than with royalty.

In the fullness of years the miller, who had ever been as punctual as the clock itself, was gathered to his fathers, and the clock-jacks continued their functions as usual. So there arose a popular Exeter saying,

"The people around would not believe That Matthew Tucker was dead,

For every hour, on Westgate tower, Matty still nods his head."

The fantastic little clock-jacks of Norwich Cathedral, to be seen within the south transept, are painted wood and date from the time of James I. Unhappily, they are not now in working order, for the clock itself has disappeared.

The figures are but nineteen inches in height; their doublets are painted red and their hose and breeches are ringed in blue and white, while the stockings are flesh-colored. The two Latin inscriptions seen beneath may be translated as "Let us pay good to-day" and, the reply presumably being "No!"; "Ah, I have lost a day!"

A very fine example of a clock-jack is to be seen within the great church of Southwold. It stands three feet eleven inches high, and wears armor of the time of Henry VI., from about 1450 to 1510. The figure is painted in russet color, picked out with gilding. A sword, or scimitar is in the left hand, while in the right he wields a mace with which a bell is struck —or, rather, was struck, for the figure was removed from the tower a very long time ago.

The poor old clock-jack of the neighboring church at Blythburgh is in a very dilapidated condition. It has lost its head, and is now generally moth-eaten and uncared for.

In the great church of Wimborne Minister there is, in addition to a fourteenth - century astronomical clock, a strange little clock-jack carved and fashioned in the likeness of a French gendarme of the old style.

Another and yet more famous fourteenth-century clock is that of Wells Cathedral, constructed by Peter Lightfoot, Bishop of Glastonbury, in 1324. This has clock-jacks both inside and outside the cathedral. Those within are to be seen and heard in the north transept.

At the striking of the hour four mounted knights in armor, with lances at rest, rush out to meet each other as in a tournament, with much clatter and circumstance. A seated effigy kicks the quarters with its heels as at Exeter.

Outside the cathedral two men-at-arms in armor stand facing bells, which they strike with their halberds.

A farmer who was looking at these little figures asked what the Latin inscription, "Ne quid peccat," between these clock-jacks, meant, and was told, as indicated, "Do this for nothing," or, rather, "We perishers do this for nothing."

Fleet street, London, had, until a few years ago, a fine clock-jack, very large clock-jacks which used to attract the amused interest of country cousins, just as do the Gog and Magog clock-jacks of Guildhall, in Cheapside, London, to this day. These were the two giant figures that lived in a clock-house on the front of the former church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West. They struck the clock bells with clubs.

Although no longer in Fleet street, these clock-jacks still exist. They were removed to what was then the villa of the Marquis of Hertford, in Regent's Park. Now is the well-known St. Dunstan's Hostel.

Collector's Queer Hobby.

The world is full of "collectors." Collectors of stamps, of autographs, autographs, etc., etc., and now comes the collection of beer bottle labels. A London dealer recently offered for sale 10,000 of these ten thousand beer-bottle labels, carefully preserved in 15 albums. They comprise fine clean specimens from nearly every brewery in the world, and are quite a valuable and artistic merit. A noted collector has spent fifty years in travelling and getting them together. Many of the labels represented have long since ceased to be issued, and the brands are now obsolete.

Spain Claimed Pacific Coast.

In early times Spain claimed the entire Pacific Coast, including what is now British Columbia. Her British traders were on the latter coast and had established posts there. A Spanish fleet seized the posts and Spanish officials took possession of the coast. Britain protested and was prepared to maintain her claim even by force of arms. Negotiations followed. They proved successful but the Spanish withdrew her claim, and the matter was settled by a treaty signed in 1790. It was during the negotiations that Captain Vancouver, with a small squadron, was off the coast.

The Lion and Unicorn.

The lion and unicorn, the former representing England and the latter Scotland, became the supporters of the royal arms on the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the throne of England upon the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603.

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1 can Classic Cleanser 10c., 3 for..... 21c.
1 pkg. Quaker Corn Flakes 10c.
2 pkgs. Shredded Wheat.... 25c.
1 lb. Shredded Cocoanut.... 25c.
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3 lbs. Cocoa..... 25c.
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Feed, Salt, Wood.
Alfalfa, 100 lbs. ground, $1.25
Special price on ton lots.

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In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

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The Haines Shoe Houses

Daily's Good Tea is dependable—When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Mr. Geo. Paul has purchased a Tri-dyn radio set, and Miss Leamy a super Hetrodyne radio set from Vine's Electric Store.

John Duxbury, the prince of entertainers, who was in Napanee with the Chautauqua two years ago, will be in Grace Church on Good Friday afternoon and evening.

On Wednesday, March 18th, the Napanee Badminton Club will entertain the Belleville Club in the Napanee Armouries. The game starts at 2 p.m., and the public is cordially invited.

Rev. Jessie Arnup, D.D., will speak in Trinity, Wednesday, Apr. 1st, at 3 p.m., on The Centenary of Methodism, and in Grace at an Interdenomination Laymen's Banquet on The Washington Conference.

"A Maker beats the high cost of living! Prices smashed right and left! All goods sold away below cost! He is absolutely retiring from business and must realize quickly. We defy any merchant in Napanee to meet his prices. Look over his stock and then compare with others.

Facts and fiction for the sportsman, interesting and of a wide variety, are offered in the April issue of Rod and Gun in Canada. The initial story, The Shanty up By the Gens-de-Terre, by Alden Griffin Meredith is a tale of silver prospecting warranted to hold the attention of all who read it. In The Motoring Legions are Coming, Wm. G. Irwin heralds the influx of summer tourists into Canada. Bonnycastle Dale and J. W. Winson again discourse interestingly on wild bird life and F. V. Williams and Martin Hunter add their quota of good reading. The Guns and Ammunition is up to its usual standard of excellency and includes articles on the Varmint and the Lady Remington rifles. In Fishing Notes, Robert Page Lincoln takes up the question of different lures to be used for fishing, and the other departments, stories and sketches, all deal with some seasonable subject interesting to the sportsman. Published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

"The Lord shall be thy confidence." Prov. 3-26; "I am the light of the world," John 8-12; "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy." Mat. 5-7; "My times are in Thy hand," Ps. 31-15; "I have blotted out as a thick cloud thy trangressions, and as a cloud thy sins," Isa. 44-22; "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us," Rom. 8-18; "God is greater to be feared in the assembly of the saints and to be had in reverence of all them that are about Him," Ps. 89-7; "If any of you lack wisdom let him ask of God that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not: and it shall be given him," Jas. 1-5.

May I always own Thy hand, Still to the surrender stand;

Know that Thou art God alone, I and mine are all Thine own.

A BIBLE LOVER.

The Death Rocket.

A new weapon of offensive and defensive warfare has been developed in the form of a "death rocket" designed to throw out a flaming shower of molten metal miles above the earth's surface.

The inventor is Mr. Ernest Welsh, of North Ferriby, York, Eng., and his experiments with medium-sized rockets are said to have proved that each shower, bursting high in the air, can cover an area of 100 square yards, and can ignite any object within that region. The experimental rockets, it is claimed, can climb to a height of five miles.

The rocket contains a destructive charge of several pounds, a regulating charge, a detonator, and a propelling charge. When it is to be sent aloft, it rests in a diagonal launching cradle, somewhat similar to those used for ordinary skyrockets. When the fuse is ignited, the propelling charge sends the rocket soaring out of its cradle. At certain regular intervals, it is given fresh impetus by the bursting of additional charges.

For use as defence against raiding aircraft, the inventor says that batteries of the rockets could be shot upwards in the form of a barrage. The pellets burn themselves out quickly, so that the rockets could be used over a city.

An Ant.

The brain of an ant is about the size of a darning-needle's head. These insects live from eight to ten years, as a general rule, although specimens in captivity have been known to reach the age of fifteen.

Sweet young thing (driving through suburb)—"Would you like to see where I was vaccinated?"

He (with enthusiasm)—"Sure."

S. Y. T. (pointing toward house which they had just passed)—"Well, right in there."

CUSTOM HATCHING

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

are now ready to do your hatching in any quantity up to 2500 eggs at one time and **at a lower price than last year.** Why not let us hatch your chix, thus doing away with all work and worry. We have already had several hatches,—our last one (mar. 5th) producing 155 fine healthy chix from 210 eggs set and **not one weakling.**

We also have on hand a large stock of Baby Chic feeds, feed troughs, water fonts, etc.

Let us do your hatching and secure for you the best results. Bring us your eggs and in 22 days we will have your chix ready to take home with the right feeds etc., to raise them satisfactorily.

We also have Incubators and Brooders for sale.

Come in and let us help you over your troubles.

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Any make of Radio Set supplied in short time. Full stock of parts, batteries, loud speakers and tubes. BOYLE & SON, Radio Headquarters. 14-c

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Deroche were in Toronto a few days last week.

Mrs. J. R. Davern, Brighton, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davis, Belleville Road.

Mrs. C. C. Nash, Kingston, spent the week-end with Mrs. Judson.

Mrs. Chas. Parks has returned from spending a month with her daughters in Toronto and Michigan.

Mrs. L. Bennett, Toronto, spent last week the guest of Mrs. G. W. Morden.

Miss Jean Magee, Haybürn, spent the week-end with Mrs. H. Oliver, Deseronto Road.

Miss Helen McLaurin, Toronto, was in Napanee last week attending the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Norris.

Mrs. Thos. Spencer, Chicago, spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Lloyd.

The many friends of Miss Ruth Graham, who is in Kingston General Hospital, will be pleased to hear that she is improving nicely.

Mrs. L. Knapp, Miss Fenn, Mr. Jack Deacon and Mr. Allan Ker, of Belleville, were the guests of Mrs. Harry Ker, Richard street on Wednesday.

DEATHS

Hughes—At Croydon on Sunday, March 8th, 1925, at the home of her son, Mr. Albert Hughes, Mrs. James Hughes, formerly of Selby.

Lloyd—At Kingston, on Saturday, March 14th, 1925, Mrs. Rhoda Lloyd, aged 80 years.

Norris—At Napanee on Wednesday, March 11th, 1925, Mrs. Wm. Norris.

Sutton—At Newburgh, on Sunday, March 15th, 1925, Elizabeth Sutton, aged 60 years, 7 months.

Stevens—On Saturday, Feb. 28th, 1925, in St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterboro, Maggie Ashley, beloved wife of George Stevens, aged 60 years.

LUNCHEON WITH A SHIEK.

Woman Explorer Tells of a Visit to Morocco.

Lady Dorothy Mills, the woman explorer, tells the following story of a shiek with whom she lunched two years ago in Morocco.

He was, she says, overlord of a little kingdom in a northern spur of the Atlas Mountains, and a "chief takin"—that is to say, a direct descendant of the Prophet. He had power of life and death over many thousands of people—such unlimited power, indeed, as exists nowhere now-a-days but in the Atlas Mountains.

He sent to my hotel a luxuriously appointed motor car which bore me some twelve miles to the foot of the mountains, where, awaiting me, I found a truly imposing escort of fifty mounted warriors, headed by my host. The latter literally shone in dazzling white "burnous" of finest camel wool embroidered with gold over a "djibba" of sheer lawn, and round his neck was a Koran box of finely worked silver encrusted with stones. His saddle and horse trappings were of scarlet Fhali leather embroidered with gold. His followers were nothing behind him in spotlessness and little in magnificence.

He was a handsome man, about 40, with an aristocratic, fine-featured olive face, long slim hands and highly manicured fingernails, and singularly cultivated speech and manner. As we rode up the hillside he talked—in French that put mine to shame—of the art and politics of the day.

The castle, where another twenty or so retainers awaited us, was very vast, built of big blocks of grey stone; it towered, sombre and battlemental, on the apex of a great hill. Inside it were an Arabian Nights' Dream of mosaics and arabesques, and a courtyard where a little fountain played, and dim, lofty rooms with small windows of prismatic colored glass, through which the light penetrated with soft brilliance, and floors strewn with priceless, many-colored rugs and cushions of brocade and soft dyed leather and purple Fez embroideries.

When we had taken our places for lunch we washed most elaborately in small bowls of water scented with jasmine; also we rinsed our mouths. The lunch, off patters of engraved brass, was of fruit and white bread, a course of young lamb and pigeons stuffed with aromatic herbs.

True, we ate with our fingers, but we washed them between each course. We drank champagne, for my host was esteemed so sacred that alcohol, forbidden to the ordinary Mohammedan, changed to milk when it has passed down his throat. Later came coffee flavored with ambar, so expensive that over a hundred francs worth sometimes go to each cup; and with it we smoked rose-tipped cigarettes.

The afternoon passed in dignified conversation. I have rarely met such a fluent talker or such deliberate courtly manners. Once a troupe of Chleuhs—young boys dressed as girls — entertained us with dancing and singing and soft musical tunes on small guitars.

And once, as we passed through the castle, I caught a glimpse through a half-open door of a room full of chattering, bright-robed women, and a pretty dark face smiled at me and greeted me in broken French. But at a word from the Shiek the door was closed; European women with their queer modern ideas are not encouraged in a Moorish harem.

My departure was conducted, with the same pomp as my arrival, amid a profusion of graceful speeches and salutations.

Roofing.

All quality slate surfaced Roofing, at attractive prices. See us before buying.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Tableaux of Fashions

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Our Spring Merchandise Openings

March 19th, 20th and 21st,

Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

This season we are instituting a departure from regular custom and will introduce the new styles, fabrics and colorings to you by a series of specially planned merchandise exhibits, strategetically placed about the store.

We especially invite all our customers to come to our store and visit these "Tableaux of Fashions" as all the merchandise displayed will be from the designing tables and work-rooms of our most prominent Canadian manufacturers.

This event will be Napanee's greatest exposition of Spring Fashions and will be unparalleled in authoritative grandeur.

Spring Materials

FOR SUITS—
Poiret Twills,
Charmeens
Tricotines
Tweeds

FOR COATS—
Donegal Tweeds
Velours
Duvetyns
Neuvella
Poiss
Polaire
Buckskin
Repella
Mellowbloom
Poiret Twills
Charmeens
Tricotines
Novelty Weaves

FOR DRESSES—
Satin Cantons
Broche Cantons
Satins
Georgettes
Memphis Crepes
Flat Crepes
Printed Chiffons
Sport Novelties

BY CABLE FROM PARIS

The silhouette is unchanged in the first models shown at the Paris spring openings. Lines are straight, waist is low, high or suppressed, skirts are short and moderately full, with fulness introduced below the hips by means of gathered or circular panels. Ensembles and tunics are continued. Marked use is made of printed crepe and printed chiffon alone or with plain colored wool fabrics. Kashas and wool jerseys are combined with crepe de chine in sports costumes. Heavy guipure laces are featured on sheer chiffon dinner gowns. Colors are dark or neutral for street wear and brilliant for evening. Smart women are wearing solid oval topaz disks on cafe au lait satin evening slippers.

Our "Tableaux of Fashions" will introduce in our various departments, the newest Spring tendencies in silk and woolen fabrics, in novelty summer wash goods, in accessories, in gloves, hosiery, and neckwear, in home furnishings and decorations, in Women's and Misses' wearing apparel in millinery and in Men's wear

Colors

Rich and exceedingly varied are the new shades introduced under the names of

Russet
Tile
Papoose
Brick-dust
Chamois
Rubber
Castor
Sand
Gingersnap
Rosewood
Cedar
Grey
Sea-Hawk
Drapeau (Blue)
White
Navy
Black

SPRING STYLES STEAL IN WHILE WINTRY BLASTS BLOW

We may shiver and freeze while wintry blasts blow, but surely one's thoughts must turn to Spring and to the question of Spring styles and Spring wardrobes.

The desire to be well-groomed is natural and a trait that is highly commendable.

For weeks back style creators and manufacturers have been preparing their lines for Spring and Summer, 1925.

From the work-shops of our great Paris style creators come a flood of spectacular new styles in a magnificent range of interesting materials and brilliant colors. Man's originality stands out conspicuously when the details of the Spring vogue are laid bare and one is permitted to view at leisure the smart and clever devices that have been employed in producing, "That Something Different Appearance."

In our first presentation of Spring and Easter merchandise will be found garments possessing all the newest style tendencies in vogue, garments that are better made, materials that express exclusiveness, colors that are dependable.

ENSEMBLE AND TAILORED STYLES SHARE HONORS IN SPRING AND EASTER SUITS

When it comes to fashionable street-wear no type of costume can supplant the smartness or the effectiveness of "The Tailored Suit."

Suit styles, whether you choose Ensembles or not, feature exceedingly long coats. Increased length is obtained by the employment of unbroken lines from collar to hem, by the use of narrow shoulders and by snug fitting sleeves. All tuckings, insets, stitchings and buttons are applied in a vertical manner.

Skirts are to be worn shorter and are in wrap models, with slight tendencies to increased fulness.

In "Ensembles" the dress is as important as the coat. This is usually made in the same materials and colorings as the linings of the coats, and both are frequently trimmed with contrasting bands.

Soft napped cloths and fine twills are being used in Spring Suits.

Our "Tableaux of Fashions" will display several exclusive models in "Ensembles" as well as a full range of sizes in Tailored Garments.

"SPORTS-WEAR" RUNS TO HIGH COLORS AND SCANT LENGTHS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

In Sports-wear with nature as a back-ground, the new high colors will stand out advantageously.

Sweaters show a decided change, the pullover is again to the fore. It is being featured in kid boot styles with short or long sleeves. The whole range of colorings is delightful, especially the English Cricket effects.

Another season of unabated popularity is being given to knitted outerwear of every distinction. Suits and dresses will be worn wherever Sports-women gather. Lookers-on as well as participants will be garbed in similar fashions. "Slip-over" styles prevail in dresses as well as suits.

Cardigans, the latest recruit to sport-fashions, are well established for Spring. They too, introduce new styles, new weaves, new colors.

Cashmere, Botany, Silk and Wool and Fibre Silk Yarns are employed exclusively.

SPRING DRESSES ARE ORNAMENTED AT BOTH EXTREMES

In Dresses the struggle between straight slender lines and fulness, goes on, but from dresses to hand the former seems to have "the edge." Although many dresses show flares or kick pleats becomingly arranged, which make for added width, invariably dresses are sheath-like in appearance and fit. Sleeves vary in length with the type of dress involved.

Collars are a part of all the newer dresses and are featured in laces, contrasting silks and lingerie effects.

Beadings and embroideries are again the choice of ornamentation by leading Paris dress-makers.

Crepe and Satin materials are used exclusively, while the whole color range is represented.

DAME FASHION IN SPRING ARRAY

Two Silhouettes practically cover the mode for Spring and Summer. One is entirely of straight lnies, superbly tailored, while the second is a combination of two-thirds tailored and one-third flared. The flare effects come at the bottom of the dress or tunic.

"Ensemble" styles are being particularly stressed for Spring by all the leading fashion creators in Paris, New York, Montreal and Toronto. These Ensembles, while really a two-piece costume, perform three distinct functions. It may be worn as a complete suit, a separate coat or a separate dress. Invariably these costumes are beautifully created from the most luxurious materials.

Other whims and fancies of Spring's fashions exploit the continuance of tunics—waist-lines are non-existent or placed low on the hips—skirts are short, while sleeves remain long, short or not at all. Neck-lines of all types are being used, while attention is being given to the knotted cravat. Wide belts of cloth and leather are a part of most sport costumes.

FURS, COLORS AND TAILORED LINES ARE NEW FEATURES IN SPRING COAT STYLES

Brilliant colors, standing out in bold relief, or becomingly blended with neutral tones, add variety and smartness to the styles in Spring Coats and Wraps.

A revival in Tailored Lines is one of the outstanding new features in Spring Coat styles. These are being stressed in a wide variety of materials and colors. Slenderizing wrap-models are again the choice of many authentic manufacturers. For exclusiveness these garments depend largely on the originality of their ornamentations, which consists, of pleated panels superbly set-in—of circular panels which add fulness across the front—of exquisite hand embroideries—of a masterly arrangement of color combinations and of a unique application of braids, buttons and stitcheries.

Standing collars, effectively edged with soft furs in pleasing tones, strike a new note in Spring styles, linings are frequently in two-toned effects.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.

LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.